

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 509.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1855.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d
STAMPED ... 5d.

PATRON—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
FIFTH COURSE OF MONDAY LECTURES, SPECIALLY
ADDRESSED TO THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, to which they
and their Families will be ADMITTED, MORNING or EVEN-
ING, on PAYMENT of SIXPENCE each, on producing a Ticket
signed by the Foreman or Superintendent of the Works to which
they may belong.
THE RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES, DISSOLVING
VIEWS OF THE LATE BATTLES, DIORAMA of SAM SLICK,
&c. &c.

EXCURSION TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS on
MONDAY NEXT, August 6, in AID of the HACKNEY-
ROAD SCHOOLS. Fares (there and back): Third Class, 4s. 6d.;
Second Class, 6s. 6d.; First Class, 8s. 6d.
A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave London-bridge Station in the
Morning at Half-past Eight, and Tunbridge Wells in the Evening
at Half-past Seven.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by J. Shar-
man, Draper, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, a respectable
JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

WANTED, by a respectable married couple,
both members of a Christian Church, a SITUATION
where honesty and industry would be valued, or the man as
ASSISTANT CLERK, or any light employment where he could
make himself generally useful. Good references and security.
Address, L. M., 28, Biddborough-street, King's-cross, London.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED IMME-
DIATELY, a Persevering and conscientious YOUNG
MAN as an ASSISTANT.
Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to Mr. C. Harrison,
Luton, Beds.

TO DRAPERS and HOSIERS.—TO BE
DISPOSED OF, in a leading thoroughfare in Manchester,
a READY-MONEY BUSINESS, where a good paying trade has
been done for nine years. Satisfactory reasons can be given for
leaving the same. No Stock need be taken; and the Fixtures at
a valuation.
Apply to G. and H. Royston, Oxford-street.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED
IMMEDIATELY, a competent ASSISTANT, who has
been accustomed to a Country Trade. A Dissenter preferred.
Apply, stating age, salary required, and reference, to J. B.
Pratt, Chemist, Newbury.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A re-
spectable, active, and well-disposed YOUTH, who has
been under good parental discipline, is required as an APPREN-
TICE in an old-established TEA, GROCERY, and ITALIAN
BUSINESS, where he will have an opportunity of acquiring a
thorough knowledge of the trade.
Address, J. S., Bartholomew, Cheltenham.

TO LADIES' SCHOOLS.—WANTED, for
a YOUNG LADY of elegant and accomplished manners,
a POSITION in a FIRST-RATE ESTABLISHMENT in the
vicinity of London, where her ASSISTANCE in German, French,
Italian, and Drawing, would be regarded as an EQUIVALENT
for LESSONS in these branches of education.
Address, D. D., Perry-hill House, Sydenham.

A YOUNG LADY, in her 21st year, who is
competent to INSTRUCT in English, French, Music, and
Singing, wishes to meet with a SITUATION as TEACHER in a
Dissenting School within ten miles of London, or in a family
where the children are young.
Address, A. B., 13, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, MUSIC, and DRAW-
ING.—WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY competent to give
instruction in the above branches of education, a SITUATION as
GOVERNESS in a family, or TEACHER in a School.
Address, F. F., Post-office, Royston, Herts.

TO ANY PERSON REQUIRING a
BUSINESS.—A valuable opportunity is presented to any
one of business habits having 300l. to 400l. A business of thirteen
years' standing, producing from 250l. to 300l. a year profit,
within four miles of town. Cause of leaving, ill health.
Apply to Mr. Freeman, 34, Berkeley-street West, Connaught-
square.

A DISSIDENTING MINISTER wishes to
APPRENTICE TWO SONS, aged Fifteen and Sixteen, to
some Trade or Occupation.
Apply to W. R., 8, Lion-terrace, Portsea.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to the
WATCH and CLOCK-MAKING BUSINESS, where
everything will be done to give a thorough knowledge of the
profession, and treated as one of the family.
Application to be made to H. Fowle, Red-hill, Reigate; or T.
Fowle, East Grinstead.

TEETH.—MR. EDWARD MILES, SUR-
GEON-DENTIST, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE, practises a
greatly-improved method of forming ARTIFICIAL TEETH, by
means of which most important advantages are secured without
the extraction of stumps, or any other painful operation. De-
cayed, Tender, and Irregular Teeth treated in the most scientific
manner. At home daily from Ten till Four. 14, Bedford-square

COLLECTOR, CLERK, or TRAVELLER.
—A respectable man, aged Thirty-nine, lately retired
from a Public School, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as above,
or in any other capacity of trust and confidence, where diligence
and integrity would be appreciated. Highly respectable refer-
ences.
Address, J. M., Mr. Tozer's Shoe Warehouse, 40, Gracechurch-
street.

ENGINEERING.—WATLING WORKS,
STONY STRATFORD.—A valuable opportunity is
offered in the above Establishment for YOUNG MEN to ACQUIRE
a thorough PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING.
The Works are designed for the reception of Pupils, whose
training, both in theory and practice, is superintended by the
Principals.
Parents wishing to place their Sons, intended for Engineers,
under the advantages of an intellectual and religious training,
are respectfully invited to communicate with the Principals,
Rickett and Hayes, when Prospectuses of their plans will be
forwarded.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—FREEHOLD
CHAPEL, TOLL END, TIPTON.—TO BE SOLD BY
AUCTION, by J. R. CHIRM, Jun. (by order of the Mortgagee),
on TUESDAY, August 7, 1855, at Five o'clock in the Afternoon,
at the TIPTON TAVERN, NEW-ROAD, TOLL END, a sub-
stantial and commodious Building, known as MOUNT ZION
BAPTIST CHAPEL, situated in CHAPEL-STREET, TOLL
END, with a spacious SCHOOL ROOM in the Rear, and
sufficient LAND for the ERECTION of a HOUSE. The Property
is within 300 yards of the Great Bridge Station, on the South
Staffordshire Railway, and is remarkably accessible in every
direction.
Full particulars appear in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton
Newspapers; and any information may be had of Messrs. W. and
A. F. Morgan, Solicitors, Waterloo-street; or the Auctioneer,
90, Newhall-street, Birmingham, who will forward Plans and
Views of the property on application.

EAGLE-STREET CHAPEL, HOLBORN.
The above Place of Worship will be CLOSED after the 31st
JULY, preparatory to its being pulled down to clear the ground
for the erection of the New Chapel.
The Church and congregation have arranged with the Church
in Henrietta-street Chapel, Brunswick-square, to worship with
them during the rebuilding of their chapel; the two ministers of
the congregations having engaged to take the services each
alternate Sabbath. The union of the two congregations will take
place on LORD'S-DAY, August 5, when the Rev. FRANCIS
WILLS will preach Morning and Evening.
The Services will commence in the Morning at a Quarter before
Eleven, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

EAGLE-STREET CHAPEL, HOLBORN.
The Committee appointed to carry out the plans for the
Rebuilding of the above Chapel and School-rooms, beg to
inform the religious public and the friends of the Baptist de-
nomination in particular, that they will now COMMENCE
their UNDERTAKING forthwith. The Church and congrega-
tion have exerted themselves and are still doing so; and
if those friends who have kindly promised to assist them
will forward their contributions as under, and if other friends to
the cause of the Redeemer in the metropolis, and also those in
the country, whose reminiscences of Eagle-street Chapel are in-
teresting and profitable, will cheerfully and promptly aid them,
they anticipate the pleasure of seeing their long-cherished hope
speedily realised, in the erection of a New Chapel worthy of the
denomination in this central and densely populated neighbour-
hood.
CONTRIBUTIONS, &c., will be thankfully received and duly
acknowledged by—
Mr. H. Craswell, Treasurer, 36, Welbeck-street.
Rev. F. Wills, Secretary, 4, Granville-square, Pentonville.
Mr. J. Shoveller, Assistant-Secretary, 21, Lisie-street.
Mr. Peter Broad, 28, Poultry.
Mr. Richard Cartwright, 57, Chancery-lane.
Mr. T. Merrett, 7, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.
Mr. John Burbridge, 46, Rosoman-street, } Deacons.
Mr. Parker, Houghton-street.
Or paid to the account of Eagle-street Chapel Building Fund,
at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.'s, Lombard-street,
information being sent to the Rev. Francis Wills, Secretary, as
above; and all Post-office Orders are requested to be made
payable at the General Post Office, to Francis Wills, when printed
receipts will be immediately forwarded.

JUBILEE of the Rev. J. A. JAMES.
The Committee are glad to announce the amalgamation with
themselves of the previously existing Committee for the erection
of a Congregational Chapel at Edgbaston, and that, by means of
the land and additional subscriptions thus placed at their dis-
posal, they hope to secure the foundation of one chapel in im-
mediate connexion with the Jubilee Services in September next, and
of another, at a later date, in some other part of the town.

The importance of Edgbaston among the suburbs of Birming-
ham, and its great need of a Congregational place of worship, are
very extensively known; while the fact that it has long been the
home of Mr. James gives it a peculiar fitness as the site of a
jubilee structure.
The Committee consider that, by seeking the immediate erec-
tion of the Edgbaston Chapel, and the subsequent completion of
another, they are much enlarging their original design, and look
with confidence to the Christian public to enable them to carry
the extended testimonial into effect.

The united Subscription List (exclusive of the grant to the
Edgbaston Committee of 5000l. from the English Congregational
Chapel Building Society) presents a total of nearly Two Thousand
Pounds, contributed in sums varying from ONE HUNDRED
POUNDS to TEN SHILLINGS each.
Messrs. H. Manton and C. L. Browning are Chairman and
Vice-Chairman of Committee; Henry Wright, Esq., of Saltley,
Treasurer; and the Rev. C. Greenway, Aston New-town,
Secretary.

WARDOUR CHAPEL, LITTLE CHAPEL
STREET, SOHO.
On SUNDAY NEXT, August 5th, the Rev. JOHN
BASLEY (late of the Isle of Wight), will (p.v.) commence his
duties as Minister of the above Place of Worship.
Service to commence, in the Morning at Eleven, in the Evening
at Half-past Six.

CROSS-STREET CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.
The Rev. A. C. THOMAS, late of Edinburgh, will commence
his Ministry on SUNDAY NEXT, August 5.
Service commences, Morning, Quarter before Eleven; Evening,
Half-past Six.

MILTON CLUB.
The CLUB will be READY for the RECEPTION
of MEMBERS in a FEW WEEKS. Due notice of the Opening
will be given.
Applications to be addressed to the Secretary, J. Bennett, Esq.,
14, Ludgate-hill.

MILTON CLUB.
The COMMITTEE is about to proceed with the
ERECTION of the HALL as soon as practicable.
Applications for Debentures of 50l. each, bearing interest at
4l. per Cent., and convertible into Rent Charges on the Property,
and giving a vote for the County of Middlesex, to be addressed to
the Secretary, John Bennett, Esq., 14, Ludgate-hill.

23, CROWN-STREET, READING.
ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,
by Mrs. S. W. KILPIN and Miss FULLER.
Testimonials, References, and Terms, upon application.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION.—Miss M.
SYKES has made arrangements for RECEIVING a
limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at BROWN'S
LODGE, WOOD VALE, FOREST HILL, where the greatest
attention will be paid to their health and domestic comfort, to
the formation of their habits, and to their general instruction.

HOME EDUCATION.—A LADY, residing
close to Kennington-park, and having her Two Nieces,
of the respective ages of ten and twelve years, under her charge,
is desirous of meeting with ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES to
join them in their studies, under an efficient instructress. Terms,
Thirty Guineas per annum. Unexceptionable references.
Address, A. B., care of Mr. Stringer, baker, New-street, Ken-
nington.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A.
(of University College, London), M.R.A.S., &c., &c., assisted by
well-qualified and experienced Masters.
The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable
as preparatory either for a College Course, or for Professional or
Commercial Life.
The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the
town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient
distance for sea-bathing.
Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL
SCHOOL, SILCOATES-HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.
TREASURER—William Shaw, Esq., Porto Bello, Wakefield.
SECRETARY—Rev. Thos. Scales, Gomersal, near Leeds.
PRINCIPAL—Rev. James Bewglass, A.M., LL.D., Silcoates.
This School will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, August 3, 1855.
In addition to the sons of Independent Ministers and Mission-
aries, the school is now open to a limited number of the sons of
laymen.
The course of study is intended to prepare for all departments
of commercial life, and for entrance at the Universities.
Application for terms, admission, &c., to be addressed to the
Principal, or the Secretary.

ALL PERSONS INSURING THIS YEAR WILL SHARE IN
THE NEXT BONUS.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET,
BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
The Proposals received during the year 1854 amounted to
1,034 for 243,968l.; out of which 876 Policies were issued, as-
suring 195,759l.
The number of policies now in force is 5,069, assuring 988,050l.
The present Annual Income is 36,568l. 18s. 1d.
The Company has an Accumulated Fund of 70,000l.
The CASH BONUS to the Members up to 30th December,
1854, is about 27l. per cent. on the premiums paid, and the Re-
versionary Bonus will be much larger.
JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.
FIRE COMPANY.—Guarantee Fund, 300,000l.—Pure Mutu-
ality—Policy-holders Not Liable for Losses—ENTIRE PROFITS
Divided Triennially—Policies issued, 14,041, for 6,312,402l.
Twelve and a Half per Cent. per Annum has been returned
at each Triennial Division on the entire Premiums paid.
FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

THIRTY MILES ROUND LONDON.
MONEY LENT in SUMS from £20 and
UPWARDS on Personal Security, Freehold or Leasehold
Property, and every description of available security. Repay-
ments by Instalments, as may be arranged.
NEW NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COM-
PANY, 484, OXFORD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.
Thos. Bouwme, Resident Managing Secretary.
Office hours from Nine till Six. Correspondents to whom
postage stamps for reply.

LONDON ASSURANCE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 29, MOORGATE-STREET, BANK.

TRUSTEES.
P. Broad, Esq. | C. Reed, Esq.
G. Moore, Esq. | G. Wilson, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Fuller, Esq. | Joseph Soul, Esq.
Rev. J. V. Mummery, F.R.S. | Robert Spencer, Esq.
William C. Powell, Esq. | Samuel T. Williams, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—Charles Shephard, Esq.

SURVEYOR.—J. N. Saunders, Jnr., Esq.

LAND DEPARTMENT.—A most eligible Freehold Estate, consisting of eighty-six plots of Building land at Mannerstons, conferring votes for the county of Middlesex, is now being distributed. A Ballot monthly. Shares, 40s. each; or 6s. per month.

DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.—Sums of 5l. and upwards received at Five per cent. interest returnable at a short notice.

An Estate, situate in another highly-favoured suburb of London, will be offered shortly. All information may be had of
THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Manager.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, May 1, 1855. The Report, by the Directors, among other information, contained the following particulars:—

During the year closed on 1st March last—

628 Policies have been issued.
The Sums Assured thereby amount to 284,670l.;
And the Annual Premiums thereon to 9,041l.

The position of the Society at 1st March was as follows:—

Existing Assurances	£4,399,733
Annual Revenue	163,394
Accumulated Fund	910,845

This Corporation has been in existence TWENTY-FOUR years. It proceeds on the principle of Mutual Contribution, the Surplus of Profit being wholly divisible among the MEMBERS.

The total additions to Policies made at and preceding March 1, 1853, amounted to

SIX HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE POUNDS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members is upwards of

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Copies of the report, and all other information, may be had on application at the Head Office, or Agencies.

Agent in London—W. COOK, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within.

VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND POSITION OF THE SOCIETY.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1837	£740,462	£26,993	£26,115
" 1843	1,707,716	64,906	227,755
" 1849	3,067,379	114,106	456,583
" 1853	4,399,733	163,394	910,845

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—25, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND GENERAL DEPOSIT AND ADVANCE COMPANY.

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THOMAS MIERS, Esq., Upper Clapton.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.—F. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Aldersgate-street.
Burgess, Joseph, Esq. | Mann, John, Esq.
Gardiner, W. B. Esq. | Pratt, Daniel, Esq.
Gover, John, Esq. | Silvester, H. R. Esq.
Groser, Wm. Esq. | Townsend, H. M. Esq.
Lindsay, Mark, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Millar, Robert James, Esq., North Brixton.
Wills, John, Esq., Doctors-commons, and Chatham-place Walworth.

BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SECRETARY.—Samuel Green, Esq.

CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
POLICIES ISSUED FROM FIVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS.

Premiums payable Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly.

Age.	Payment per Month.	Amount Assured.
14	0 4	11 17 8
21	0 8	20 5 6
30	1 0	24 12 3

Money Advanced on Security repayable by Instalments Monthly or Quarterly.

Advances of Money are made by this Company on the deposit of Deeds and in the discounting of Bills.

The Legal Expenses are paid by the Company.

Borrowers are not subject to fines.

Deposits received of any amount, secured by agreement under the Company's seal, and for which a liberal interest is paid.

Immediate Advances from 100l. to 10,000l.

Shareholders will find in this Company an eligible means of investment.

For Shares and further particulars, apply to the Secretary, **SAMUEL GREEN.**

Office-hours, from Ten to Five.

CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH should immediately apply for our Pamphlet, of which the New Edition, at greatly reduced prices, containing 147 beautifully-executed Drawings, is just published, and will be sent on receipt of six stamps to cover postage. Intending purchasers will at once observe the manifest advantage of selecting all their requirements from our immense Stock of Home-manufactured solid CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, and purified BEDDING. This novel and most valuable Pamphlet shows the cost of every item, also the cost of separate rooms, as well as the entire cost of furnishing every description of house, such as—

A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for	£ 24 13 0
A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for	76 3 0
An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for	138 2 9
A twelve-roomed ditto, completely and elegantly, for	356 10 0

With every article admirably illustrated.

Special estimates and designs will be furnished in any part of the Kingdom, free of charge, whenever required.

Every article warranted to be of the soundest material and best workmanship, and all Orders are delivered carriage free, regardless of distance.

GOBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London.—Established 1806.

EVERLASTING GOLD PENS.

THE sale of several gross during a short period is the best guarantee of the superiority and cheapness of **ALFRED PEGLER'S WARRANTED GOLD PENS.** Full size, 3s. each; smaller, 2s. 6d.; Silver Cases for ditto, 2s. 6d. each. A great variety of Penholders, with Patent Pencils, in gold and Silver, suitable for presents. They will be forwarded free by post to any address, and exchanged if not approved. Each Pen bears the name of **ALFRED PEGLER, 151, HIGH-STREET, Southampton.**

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable to **WARM CLIMATES.** It is a non-conductor.—It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—From its lightness, weighing only 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—**UNDER SLATES, &c.,** in Church and other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to **REGULATE THE TEMPERATURE.**

INDOROUS FELT, for damp walls; and for damp floors under carpets and floor cloths; also for **LINING IRON HOUSES,** to equalize the temperature.

PRICE ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.
PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for covering Ships' Bottoms, &c. **DRY HAIR FELT,** for Deadening Sound, and Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the Radiation of Heat, thereby saving **TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF FUEL.**

Samples, Testimonials, and full instructions, on application to **CROGGON and Co., DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.**

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS

to **CHOOSE FROM.**—**HEAL and SON** have just erected extensive premises, which enable them to keep upwards of One Thousand Bedsteads in stock, one hundred and fifty of which are fixed for inspection, comprising every variety of brass, wood, and iron, with chintz and damask furniture, complete. Their new ware-rooms also contain an assortment of **BEDROOM FURNITURE,** which comprises every requisite, from the plainest japanned deal for servants' rooms, to the newest and most tasteful designs in mahogany and other woods. The whole warranted of the soundest and best manufacture. **Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, and Priced List of Bedding,** sent free by post.—**Heal and Son, 195, Tottenham-court-road.**

ADAPTED FOR YOUTHS' SCHOOLS, AND FAMILIES.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORIES,

Thirteen in Series, commencing at the earliest period, and continued down to the present time, in addition to their general truthfulness, as records of public national events, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people, in different epochs of their history.

"For the rising generation, Miss Corner's Histories, we believe, are the best ever written."—*Literary Gazette.*

"The merits of Miss Corner's Histories are such that we are not surprised at their becoming popular school-books."—*Critic.*

"Miss Corner's Histories may be safely recommended and safely employed."—*Atlas.*

"Miss Corner has, in a manner most clear, succinct, and truthful, narrated the great events of the Histories of France, Spain, and Portugal, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, Germany and the German Empire, Greece, Poland and Russia, Holland and Belgium, and other countries; they are really of great worth, and might be read with advantage by multitudes of parents as well as children. The language is so simple that children must comprehend it, but withal so free from childish insipidity, that an adult may read with pleasure."—*Athenaeum.*

"These meritorious works are written in a very easy and agreeable style, perfectly adapted to the capacities of the young persons for whom intended."—*Times.*

CORNER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND and WALES, 3s. 6d., bound. Thirtieth Thousand. Plates, Maps, Chronological Table and Index. With Questions, 4s.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF GREECE,

after the same approved style as her "Rome." With Questions, 3s. Map, and Chronological Table and Index. Eighth Thousand.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF ROME, from

accepted English and Foreign Authorities.—Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, Keightley, Macpherson, Smith, &c. With Questions, 3s. 6d. Map of the Empire, Chronological Table and Index. Tenth Thousand.

"This is a truly faithful and useful work, well adapted for youth, whether at school or at home. The latest and best authorities have been consulted, and the substance of the discoveries and comments freely adopted in this careful account of the Roman people."—*Herald.*

CORNER'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

2s. 6d., bound. Eighth Thousand. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2s. 6d., bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. Twelfth Thousand. With Questions, 3s.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.

2s. 6d., bound. Plates, Map, Chronological Table and Index. Thirteenth Thousand. New Edition. With Questions, 3s.

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, with Questions to each Chapter, adapted to the

Junior Classes. By Miss CORNER. Price 1s. sewed; or 1s. 6d. in cloth, with the Map coloured.

THE PLAY GRAMMAR; or, the Elements

of Grammar Explained, and made a pleasant pastime. By Miss CORNER. Eleventh Edition, improved, with many illustrations. 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. cloth.

PAPA and MAMMA'S EASY LESSONS in

GEOGRAPHY. By Miss SARGENT. A Companion to Miss Corner's Play Grammar. 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. cloth.

"We are not acquainted with any elementary book of the sort so lucid and so judiciously adapted to infantile capacity."—*Evangelical Magazine.*

SCRIPTURAL HISTORY SIMPLIFIED.

By Dr. J. KITTO, LL.D., and Miss CORNER. Price 3s. 6d., in a clear type, royal 18mo.

This book has been published to take the place of Dr. Watts's School Book on this subject. The new lights which later years have thrown on Sacred History having discovered inaccuracies in the Doctor's descriptions.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE to USEFUL

KNOWLEDGE, containing, in the form of an easy, Catechism, a complete Series of the Newest and most Useful Information connected with the Arts, Sciences, and the Phenomena of Nature. Eighth Edition. 1s. 6d., cloth.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE to

GEOGRAPHY. A New and Concise Description of the Five great Divisions of the Globe; their Natural, Mineral, and Vegetable Productions; and the Characteristics of their Inhabitants. New Edition. Tenth Thousand. 1s. 6d. in cloth; or, with the USE of the GLOBES, and SEVEN GLYPHOPHIC MAPS, 2s., bound in cloth.

London: Dean and Son, Lithographers, Printers, and Book and Print Publishers, Bible and Prayer-book Warehouse, three doors west of Old Bailey.

8vo, 32pp. in wrapper, price 3d., post free for twelve months on receipt of 3s. in postage stamps.

No. VI. for August contains Three Sermons: "The Detector of the Heart," by Rev. H. F. BURDER, D.D.; "The Evils and Cure of a Divided Heart," by the Rev. JOHN WATSON, of Hackney College; and "Christ's Throne and the Saints' Crown," by the Rev. T. W. JENKYN, D.D.

THE CONGREGATIONAL PULPIT.

Edited by the Rev. T. G. HEATON. Intended to supply Sermons from the manuscripts of Dissenting Divines.

London: Judd and Glass, Gray's Inn-road; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

PARIS EXHIBITION. — STANFORD'S

NEW GUIDE TO PARIS and the **EXHIBITION**, containing Instructions before Starting, Routes, Hotels, Restaurants, Public Conveyances, Police Regulations, Tables of French Money and Measures, a short History of Paris, its Government, Public Buildings, Ecclesiastical Edifices, Curiosities, Places of Public Amusement, Environs of Paris, the Exhibition and Fine Arts, &c., &c., with Two Maps, and a View of the Exhibition and Champs Elysees, is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. Price 2s. 6d.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross. Edinburgh A. and C. Black. Paris: Longuet, 8, Rue de la Paix; and all Booksellers.

PASSPORTS and HAND-BOOKS for

TRAVELLERS.—**EDWARD STANFORD** obtains Foreign-office Passports, on Receipt of Sealed Letters of Application, Mounts them in neat morocco or roan cases, and procures the necessary visas. A Circular Letter of Instruction and Cost may be had on application, gratis, or per post for One Stamp. Hand-books, Maps, and Guides for all parts of the world.

London: Edward Stanford, Map and Bookseller, 6, Charing-cross.

"GOOD SCHOLARSHIP POPULARISED."

THE LIBRARY of BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Recently published, in neat paper boards, price 1s. 6d.; or in cloth, 2s.

VOL. I. OF THE LIBRARY,

CONTAINING:—

1. The Story of Ancient Nineveh.
2. Israel and the Pyramids; or, Hebrew Life in Egypt.
3. The Dead Sea and its Explorers.
4. The Plagues of Egypt; embracing the Egyptian Life of Moses.
5. The Captivity and its Mementoes.
6. The Deluge; its Extent, and its Memorials.
7. The Exode; or, Israel's Departure from Egypt.
8. Massada, and its Tragedy.

With Thirty-one Engravings and Maps.

Now ready, in neat paper boards, price 1s. 6d.; or in cloth, 2s.

VOL. II. OF THE LIBRARY,

CONTAINING:—

9. The Lake of Galilee: its Cities and Associations.
10. Paul, the Apostle: Scenes from his Life, Labours, and Travels.
11. The Lost Tribes of Israel.
12. Paul, the Apostle. Part 2.
13. Scenes in the Catacombs: a Narrative of a Personal Visit.
14. Jerusalem and its Great Festivals.
15. Paul, the Apostle. Part 3.
16. Jerusalem and its Great Festivals. Part 2.

With Seventeen Engravings and Maps.

Just published, in flexible cloth cases, price 1s.

PAUL, the APOSTLE: Scenes from his Life, Labours, and Travels. With Illustrations by GILBERT, and Three Maps.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

DIALOGUES on UNIVERSAL RESTITUTION. Imperial 18mo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

A HISTORY of ENGLAND. By G. S. FOULTON. In one large Vol., 8vo, price 12s.

ZAPHNATH-PAANEAH; or, the History

of Joseph; viewed in connexion with Egyptian Antiquities and the customs of the Times in which he lived. By the Rev. THORNTON SMITH, Author of "South Africa Delineated," &c., &c. Price 3s. 6d.

N.B. The object of this work is to illustrate the history of Joseph by means of the latest discoveries in Egyptian History and Antiquities, &c., &c., and though not in the form of a commentary, but of a continuous narrative, it embodies an exposition of those chapters of Genesis relating to the subject.

Recently published,

EDWARD IRVING: an Ecclesiastical and Literary Biography. By WASHINGTON WILKS, Author of "A History of the Half Century," &c. Price 3s. 6d.

PALMERSTON in THREE EPOCHS. A

Comparison of Facts with Opinions. By W. WILKS. Price 1s.

THE YOUTHFUL ENQUIRER COUN-

SELLED AND ENCOURAGED. By HENRY N. BARNETT. Cloth, price 2s. 6d., post free.

THE LORD'S DAY. By E. W. HENGSTEN-

BERG, LL.D., Professor of Theology at Berlin. Translated by JAMES MARTIN, B.A., of Lymington. Demy 8vo., cloth, price 2s. 6d., post free.

THE INTELLIGENCE of the ANIMAL

CREATION. By the Rev. W. EDWARDS, Chaplain of the House of Correction, Wandsworth. Second Edition, price 6d. by post, 10d.

AMERICAN SCENES and CHRISTIAN

SLAVERY. A Recent Tour of Four Thousand Miles in the United States. By EBENEZER DAVIES. Cheap Edition in post 8vo., cloth lettered, 4s. 6d., post free.

SECULARISM; or, the Secular Theory

Examined in the Light of Scripture and Philosophy. By J. PARKER. Price 6d.; cloth, 1s.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE and the RELI-

GIUS WORLD. By a LAYMAN. Price 6d.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street; and all Book sellers.

INVESTMENT.—Four Gentlemen, with a

Capital of 500l. each, or any other number with proportionate means, are invited to Unite with a Gentleman without Capital, in the Working of an Enterprise that will secure an adequate income to each.

Address, in real name, 500, care of E. Shelton, No. 69, Fleet-street.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 509.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1855.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d.
STAMPED ... 5d.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The War 590
Ecclesiastical Opium	Foreign and Colonial 591
Smoking 581	Funeral of the late Lord
The Religious Worship	Raglan 592
Bill 581	The Re-elections for South-
Religious Intelligence 582	wark and Marylebone ... 592
Parliamentary Proceedings 583	Court, Personal, & Official
The Hyde-park Riots 586	News 592
British Slaveholders 586	Miscellaneous News 593
Postscript 586	Law, Police, and Assize... 593
Summary 588	Literature 593
Notes from the House of	Gleanings 595
Commons 588	Births, Marriages, and
"Regenerated" Turkey ... 589	Deaths 595
The Delusion also a	Money Market and Com-
Snare 589	mercial Intelligence 595
Capital and Labour in	Gazette 595
Committee 589	Markets 596

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ECCLIASTICAL OPIUM SMOKING.

THE habit of smoking opium, as described by those who have witnessed its effects, is represented as not more pernicious than it is insidious. The thoughtless victim of this unnatural practice, lives in a sort of obscurity of his nobler mental faculties, dozes and dreams away his existence amid hopes and fears equally illusory, loses by degrees all the characteristics of manhood, becomes dead to its honest susceptibilities, and finally shortens, by many years, the life which, by the indulgence of an artificial and acquired passion, he has long before rendered useless.

There is a drug no less injurious to ecclesiastical life. Its effects are precisely analogous. Need we say that we refer to grants of public money for the support of religious institutions? They are more deleterious to the recipients than opium to the smoker, in proportion as spiritual is higher and nobler than physical life.

The train of symptoms which invariably follow upon the reception of public money for religious objects excites contempt in the first instance, and, after a few moments' reflection, profoundest pity. There is, first of all, an exaggerated craving for more. "Give, give," is the cry of the victim. The excited activity which follows the earliest stage of indulgence is due to intoxication rather than to renewed life. It soon passes away, and is succeeded by vague anticipations of a prosperity never to be enjoyed. Then comes a moody and suspicious temper. The healthy functions of the body become torpid. It prefers stimulants to food. It dwindles into a mere shadow of its former self. It knows no shame. It is insensible to its own humiliation. It loses all power of discriminating between good and evil. It lingers on in wretchedness, until extinction at once relieves it of its own disgrace, and the public of its burden.

We have been led into these reflections by the debates of Monday evening last, on the grants to the Irish Presbyterian body—the *Regium Donum*, amounting to 38,000*l.* and upwards—and the grant to the Belfast Theological College, of nearly 3,000*l.* Taking it in connexion with the returns recently furnished to the House of Commons on the subject, and made the ground of comment by ourselves on more than one occasion, we could not help thinking that the money value secured by these annual votes is purchased very dearly at the expense of the lamentable exposures which they entail. For ourselves, we must declare that we would prefer that the denomination to which we belong should endure the worst evils of utter poverty, than pass the ordeal of well-merited reproach to which the Ulster Presbyterians are yearly subject. Not so they. They appear to be insensible to disgrace. They can smile in the face of that return which proves them to be as niggardly towards their own ministers as they are greedy of public money. They have all the vices together with the impudence of inveterate pauperism. They are willing to herd with any who will help them—to fraternise for the occasion with Popery, Unitarianism, or Latitudinarianism which repudiates and defies any distinctive designation. At the bottom of every job they discover

a virtue. Behind every fraud they find matter of praise and thankfulness. You cannot make them blush. If you point to their leanness, they convert it into an argument for larger demands. Their zeal for religion runs into the shape of insatiable desire for public money. And instead of thriving on their ill-gotten booty, they sink into sloth, and dwindle to comparative powerlessness, and spiritual extinction.

The congregations which save their own pockets by thus sponging on the public purse, must entertain a very exalted idea of the pastorate, and of the duties which its relationship to themselves entails upon them. High, indeed, must be their appreciation of that religious teaching which does not cost them all round above a shilling per head per annum. We wonder what they would make of our Lord's aphorism that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." The truth is, they are to be pitied. Their sympathies are never fairly elicited. Their spiritual energies are never put to the test. They are fed like babes. They have never been taught to help themselves. Their activity displays itself, not in self-denying exertion, but in lusty crying for more, and still more. They are not trained to liberality. They do not believe in it—how should they, when it is never evoked? And they became deluded with the notion that when things go wrong, and no progress is made, they do well to be indignant, not with themselves for their parsimony, but with the State for its prudence. Yes! they are to be pitied.

But what shall we say of the ministers who receive this grant, and insist upon it as their right? We wonder they have not yet found out that they themselves are the chief sufferers by the arrangement. Nothing can be more conducive to their comfort, to their efficiency, to their usefulness, than the active sympathy of their people—but active sympathy cannot be kept up without habitual exercise. The great bulk of them, we are convinced, are so far the victims of a false system, that they have never reflected on the evils to which it exposes them, much less upon the fatal influence it exerts upon their flocks. But, then, this is one of the results most to be deprecated. The system produces on those who resort to it a lamentable obliquity of vision.

And all this is defended in Parliament on the ground of compact. The compact is about as imaginary as the good supposed to be derived from its observance. And it is to be observed, that this is the only argument now upon which the Presbyterians rest their case—they "have a bond." It is not a bond positive, or they would be too happy to produce it—but it is a bond inferential, and so they content themselves with talking about it, and enforcing its supposed obligations. They forget that their asseverations, even if they were as well-founded as they are loose and unsatisfactory, although they might justify the House of Commons in voting the money, do not justify them in demanding it. For they stand related, not merely to a temporal right, but to a spiritual purpose—and they cannot urge the former at the expense of the latter, without exposing themselves to just condemnation. Men may chance to find themselves in the possession of rights from the exercise of which they are debarred by every moral consideration.

But to what end do we pursue this train of animadversion? The case is one of opium smoking—the habit is inveterate—the disease incurable. Argument and reproach are alike thrown away. No! we have little hope of modifying the sentiments of the Presbyterian body in Ireland. Our hope is in the growing distaste of Parliament to the subsidising system of ecclesiastical policy. No doubt, the discontinuance of it will be the work of time. But when the war begins to pinch, as it will do, the purses of the people, when trade is bad, and food high, depend on it the House of Commons will not forget what it now listens to with seeming indifference. The candle cannot long burn at both ends. After a fit of prodigality will come one of economy. And whenever the nation gets into a saving mood, as it is sure to do before many years go by, grants of public money for religious purposes will be among the first that

will be compelled to go to the wall. Our labours may not be immediately successful, but they may be certain of prospective triumph.

THE RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

This important measure, as amended by the Lords, was on Thursday printed, prior to its reconsideration by the Commons. The following sentence will show the difference between the original and the amended preamble of the bill, our readers being given to understand that the old preamble extended as far as the word "worship" within the brackets, and that the new preamble reads with the exclusion of all the words within the brackets:—"Whereas it is expedient that the—[right of freely assembling by law, accorded for secular and political objects, should be extended to religious worship]—laws affecting assemblies for religious worship should be amended." The words within the brackets were struck out, and the others added. The clause repealing sundry existing acts is also expunged. There are now two clauses. Clause A enacts that henceforward nothing contained in the acts already alluded to, which extend from the reign of William and Mary down to that of her present Majesty (including the 15th and 16th of Victoria, chap. 36), shall apply—1, to any congregation or assembly for religious worship, held in any parish or any ecclesiastical district, and conducted by the incumbent or his curate, or any person by them authorised; 2, to any congregation or assembly for religious worship meeting in a private dwelling-house, or on the premises belonging thereto; or 3, to any congregation for religious worship, meeting occasionally in any building not usually appropriated to purposes of religious worship. No person permitting any such congregation to meet on his premises is to be liable to any penalty for so doing. Certain parts of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., chap. 115, and the 9th and 10th of Victoria, chap. 59, enacting that the Jews shall be subject to the same laws as Protestant Dissenters, are to be respectively read as applicable to the laws to which Protestant Dissenters in England are subject, *pro tem.*, after the passing of this act. The act is entitled, "An Act for Securing the Liberty of Religious Worship."

CHURCH REPAIRS ON THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—The parish church of Edmonton is undergoing improvements, the expense of which is to be defrayed, not by a rate, but by voluntary contributions. The sum deficient amounts to about 400*l.*, and the committee appeal to the landed proprietors and parishioners, who have not contributed.

CHURCH-RATES, MORTLAKE.—It is only within the last eight months that the question of Church-rates has been discussed in this parish and with such gratifying results as to encourage the friends of the voluntary principle to urge its adoption in places where the prospect of success may appear to be small. The last Church-rate was made in December, and although it was carried both in the vestry and at the poll, a good opportunity was afforded for ventilating the subject. Upon the appointment of officers at Easter, a resolution was passed recommending the churchwardens to endeavour to raise a voluntary subscription for the payment of the salaries of officers in connexion with the Church; this being very distasteful to the churchwardens, they called another vestry to set aside the recommendation, but, although they mustered their strength, they were beaten, and the previous resolution was confirmed. Loth to yield, the churchwardens soon found themselves in a difficulty, for these repeated discussions made the last rate unpopular, and a considerable amount remained uncollected. Salaries being in arrears, the churchwardens called a vestry meeting last Thursday with a view to appoint a committee to consider the difficulties, and to take steps to recover the rate previous to demanding another, which has now become necessary, if the voluntary principle is not to be adopted. Upon the proposal for a committee by the rector's wardens, the following amendment was moved by Mr. Doulton, and carried by an overwhelming majority: "That in consequence of the prevalent and growing objections, throughout the country, against the present form of Church-rates, this vestry recommends the churchwardens not to create ill-feeling among the parishioners, by taking coercive measures for the recovery of Church-rates, and therefore calls their attention to the resolutions passed in the vestry of 10th April and 26th May, and now, for the third time, respectfully requests the churchwardens to endeavour to raise a voluntary subscription for the support of the church." It remains to be seen what course the Church party will now take; but it is hoped that a steady and temperate following up of the ad-

vantages gained by the Voluntary party, will convince the churchwardens of the necessity of abandoning the rate.

OPPOSITION TO CHURCH-RATES IN LANIVET, CORNWALL.—A vestry was held at the Lanivet Inn, Lanivet Church Town, on Thursday, the 21st ult., pursuant to notice, for the purpose of making a Church-rate. Mr. James Retallick was called to the chair. Mr. Julian, of Penburthen (a true specimen of the old Cornish yeoman), asked the churchwardens if they had made an estimate of the expenses which would be required for the year. The churchwarden produced an estimate showing 9l. 5s. 6d. was required for the coming year, and proposed a rate of one penny in the pound, which, on the assessment of the parish, would amount to 16l. 12s. Mr. Julian proposed as an amendment, that no rate be granted; on which a show of hands was taken, and there appeared a majority of one for the rate. A poll was then demanded, to commence on the Monday following. The chairman would only grant the poll on condition that it was taken then and there, and immediately proceeded to take the votes, of which twenty-one were recorded for the rate. Mr. Julian and the other opponents of the measure protested against this course, and refused to poll, demanding that the poll should be taken at a time, and in a manner, to ascertain the feeling of the rate-payers; but the chairman persisted in his course. Had he taken the right course, of adjourning the poll to a future day, there can be no doubt that the rate would have been refused by a large majority, the friends of the Establishment being few in number, while there are six Dissenting chapels in the parish numerously attended. A petition for the total abolition of Church-rates from Lanivet, numerously signed, was presented in the spring by Mr. Miall, M.P.; and the majority of those parishioners who are electors of the parliamentary borough of Bodmin, signed the petition from that borough in favour of Sir Wm. Clay's Bill, which was lately presented by Mr. Roberts, M.P. It is believed that the rate is invalid, from the poll not having been duly taken.

LIVINGS IN THE GIFT OF THE BISHOPS.—A return, moved for by Mr. Headlam, M.P., gives the number and aggregate value of livings the patronage of which belongs to each see of England and Wales. In the diocese of Canterbury there are 124 livings in the patronage of the archbishop, situate within the diocese, and 45 locally situate in other dioceses. The value of these livings varies from 86l. to 1,730l. In York there are 103 livings in the patronage of the archbishop, varying from 30l. to 1,540l., besides 17 in other dioceses. In St. Asaph there are 119 livings within the see, the aggregate value of which is 32,654l., and 2 without the see; value, 417l. In the diocese of Bath and Wells, the bishop holds 55 livings; value, 12,363l. In the diocese of Carlisle there are 23 livings, varying from 80l. to 550l. in value, besides 11 without the diocese. In Chester diocese there are 60 livings, but the patronage is divided. In Chichester the bishop is sole patron of 30 livings; value 9,760l. In St. David's the bishop is sole patron of 131 livings; value, 15,980l. In Ely the bishop is patron of 33 livings, value 15,955l. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol holds 65 livings, value 13,991l., besides the divided patronage of other places. The Bishop of Lichfield holds altogether 90 livings, value 17,629l. In the diocese of Lincoln there are 63 livings belonging to the bishop, varying from 62l. to 639l. In Llandaff there are 16 livings, value 2,384l. In the diocese of London the bishop has the patronage of 80 livings, value 34,206l., besides 18 livings in other dioceses, value 5,482l., and six livings of which he is joint patron. In the diocese of Manchester there are 69 livings in the gift of the bishop. In Norwich, 87 livings, value 23,940l., and three in other dioceses, value 1,078l. In Oxford, 65 livings, value 15,802l. In Ripon, 52 livings, value 8,993l. In Rochester, 53 livings, value 17,377l. In Salisbury, 51 livings, value 17,260l. In Winchester, 80 livings, value 31,351l.; and in Worcester, 91 livings, value 27,882l.

FRUITS OF TRACTARIANISM.—The *Tablet* has recently published a list of nearly 400 converts to Popery. The names are those of peers, peers' sons, baronets, knights, and persons of a certain social status. Were the names of the members of the two Protestant Universities, and those of their wives and near connexions, to be withdrawn from the lists, it would be reduced to insignificance. This is the important fact which the list presents or suggests.

EPISCOPAL BIGOTRY FOILED.—Carlisle has found an imitator. The churchyard of Dearham, near that town, has lately been enlarged, and the parishioners requested the bishop to consecrate it. For some reason he refused. At a vestry meeting lately held, it was therefore determined to use the new ground without consecration.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAY.—From a correspondence just published between Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., and Mr. R. Morrell, Hon. Sec. to the Working Men's Association, to obtain the opening of places of a moral and intellectual character on the Sunday afternoon, it appears that the former has abandoned his promised motion for opening the park and grounds of the Crystal Palace on Sunday for the present session. "I find," says Sir John, "that considerable opposition to the measure may be expected, and, as the session is so far advanced, such opposition would be fatal. I believe that we shall have a much better prospect of success when Parliament re-assembles, and I shall then be prepared to take the matter up vigorously." Mr. Morrell expresses disappointment at the statement. "If members, he says, fear the loss of their seats from a liberal policy, surely they err, for it is not the few who by their organisation make a noise that constitute the majority at the hustings—Exeter Hall is not the country. I do therefore trust that we shall have the support of the House to the

carrying of your motion, when thousands of persons will on Sundays be thankful for the privileges extended to them, instead of, as now, expressing their discontent by demonstrations." On Thursday Viscount Ebrington gave notice of the following notice of motion for next session: "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, should, like the Botanical Garden at Kew, and the Hampton-court Palace and Garden, be opened to the public on Sunday afternoon."

STATE EDUCATION IN CANADA.—The support of State schools, like the support of State Churches, will, there seems some reason to doubt, have to be abolished in Canada. The Ministry, actuated, as through their whole course they have shown themselves to be, by an earnest desire to legislate for the good of the country, and a desire—so far as that is in the power of mortal men—to please all parties, passed, at the close of the session, a School Bill professing to conciliate and give justice to the Catholics of Upper Canada. But, if we are to judge from the tone of the Press, this bill, while attempting to please all parties, has pleased no party. We find column after column, as the Upper Canada papers come to hand, denouncing the bill with unmitigated abhorrence. The Catholics, whom the measure was designed to please and benefit, are also dissatisfied. Under these circumstances, what is to be done? What is more wanted in this rising, prosperous country than State support for schools, is the implanting a desire for, and a proper appreciation of, the value of reading and writing in the minds of the masses of the people. Let this desire be brought into existence, and duly fostered, and private enterprise would, doubtless, accomplish the work of education. State-schoolism, like State-Churchism, in Canada, seems not likely to work well. State education is on its trial in Canada. A very few years will decide the question—To be, or not to be.—*Montreal Weekly Pilot.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. DR. McNEILE, of Liverpool, did not repeat, on Sunday week, his preaching on 'Change. The Rev. Rector Campbell had reminded him that he was poaching—preaching without license in another incumbent's parish; and as the divines could not "make things pleasant," Dr. McNeile was silent.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT BRISTOL.—On Sunday afternoon, July 22, the Rev. Newman Hall, of London, and the Rev. W. Rose, of Bristol, held an open-air service near the Cumberland Basin. There were more than two hundred persons present, who appeared deeply interested in the address to which they listened. A similar service was held on Friday evening, the 27th, near the Tabernacle, immediately after the lecture to a large and attentive audience.

SION CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—The congregation of this chapel have recently resolved to engage a co-pastor, to assist their present minister, the Rev. James Pridie, in consequence of his advanced age. The sum of 2,000l., required to carry out this and other objects in contemplation, has already been subscribed.

MARTON, SHROPSHIRE.—On Thursday, June 21, the Rev. T. Peters was ordained to the pastoral oversight of the Church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel in the above place.

SIR J. D. PAUL'S CHAPEL AT CHELSEA.—Park Chapel, Chelsea, the property of Sir John Dean Paul, is to be sold by auction, by Alderman Farebrother, in the course of the present month. It is stated to contain 180 pews and 340 free sittings, and to be capable of accommodating 1,500 to 1,600 persons. The subscription or rent for pews is voluntary, and produces, under the ministry of the present incumbent (the Rev. Charles Goodhart), from 800l. to 900l. per annum. The chapel is in Park-walk, between the King's-road and Fulham-road.

REV. H. R. REYNOLDS.—We have much pleasure in announcing that this highly-esteemed minister is so far convalescent as to allow of his leaving Yorkshire for a time, in the hope of obtaining, from rest and change of air, perfect restoration of health. He is confidently expected to resume his ministerial duties on returning from abroad.—*Leeds Mercury.*

BRIDGWATER.—Mr. E. H. Jones, of Western College, Plymouth, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Church and congregation at Zion Chapel to become their pastor.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The public recognition of the Rev. Thomas Young (late of Blakeney) as minister of the Independent Church of this little market-town, took place on Monday afternoon, July 30. The Rev. B. H. Cowper, of London, (formerly pastor of the Church) delivered the introductory discourse, and the Rev. J. Adey, of London, delivered an impressive charge to the minister. At the close of the service a large number of friends assembled at the Corn Exchange, where tea was provided; the profits of which tea will be given to the British School Fund. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Gale, M.A., of Birmingham, preached to the Church and congregation.

STEEPLE BUMPSTED, ESSEX.—On Tuesday, 24th July, recognition services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. E. J. Newton (late of East Bergholt, Suffolk) took place. The Rev. Henry Gill, Haverhill, opened the services by reading and prayer, after which the Rev. J. C. Rook, Thaxted, stated the nature of a Gospel Church. The Rev. H. Gill then proposed the usual questions, which being satisfactorily answered, Mr. Gill called upon the Church to state the circumstances of Mr. Newton's invitation, and to confirm such invitation. The Rev. J. Spurgeon, Stambourn, offered the recognition prayer, after which the Rev. S. Steen, Castle Hedingham, gave the charge, and the

Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, Finchingfield, preached to the people in the evening.

GLASGOW.—Mr. J. Wylie was suspended *sine die* from membership of the Church by the Renfield-street congregation, Glasgow, on account of having entered into a matrimonial connexion with the sister of his deceased wife. He petitioned to be restored to membership; but the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church did not think it expedient to travel in the matter raised by the petition.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—On Wednesday morning the One Hundred and Twelfth Annual Assembly of the Wesleyan Ministers was formally opened in the Brunswick Chapel, Leeds. The Conference proceeded, at the first sitting, to the election of the President. The Rev. F. A. West had 20 votes; the Rev. R. Young, 40; the Rev. J. Bowers, 49; Rev. Isaac Keeling, 209. In the evening, the Conference proceeded to the election of its secretary, when the Rev. Dr. Hannah was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote. Previous to the assembling of Conference, the several committees of the connexion met as usual. The great fact announced by the Report of the Wesleyan Chapel Committee was, that during the year, through the operation of a new loan principle and of the old relief principle together, effectual provision has been made for the speedy liquidation of 64,000l. of chapel debts, and that of this amount nearly 43,000l. have been actually paid. There have been erected or enlarged during the year 32 chapels and 11 school-houses; but the number of sales allowed during the year has been thirty. Leave has been given during the year to undertake seventy-seven erections or enlargements. Of these, thirty-two are new chapels, seventeen enlargements, eighteen school-houses, and ten organs. From the Education Committee, we learn that during the last few years the number of Sunday-schoolers has declined, while the number of day-schoolers has increased. The 395,962 Sunday-schoolers of Methodism are taught in 4,058 schools, by 71,663 teachers, of whom 47,366 are members of society, and at a cost for the last year of 25,293l. The total number of day-schools reported is 424, against 434 of the previous year. At the meeting of the Committee of the Relief and Extension Fund, the secretary announced that about 1,000l. had been contributed during the year from chapel trusts, and that, from this source, 300l. more might be expected. In all, 76,000l. have been paid into the fund, and 6,000l. more may be safely calculated upon; so that the total sum of the contributions will amount to 82,000l. The Conference is still sitting. Six resignations of ministerial connexion with the Conference have occurred. Two ministers have resigned, with a view to join the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. Two more have entered into business, one had resigned from enfeebled health, and one had separated from the Conference to enter the Church of England. The Conference was occupied, during the entire sittings of Friday, in answering the question, "Are there any objections to any of our ministers or preachers on trial?" who were examined one by one. It is stated that the delinquencies which have occurred among 1,100 ministers, during the year are far below the average in point of number, and not more than one of a serious character.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.—The twentieth annual assembly of the above denomination commenced its sittings in Lever-street chapel, Manchester, on Wednesday last, at nine o'clock, A.M. After singing and prayer, the certificates of the brethren claiming to represent their respective circuits, were examined by the Connexional officers, as required by the Foundation Deed, and the names of the brethren constituting the assembly were announced. The assembly then proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. Several brethren were nominated for each of these offices; and, after the ballot had been taken, it was ascertained that the Rev. W. Dawson was chosen president, and the Rev. R. E. C. Eckett, secretary. Before the election, the latter gentleman earnestly requested the assembly not to appoint him to the secretaryship, inasmuch as he had for a series of years discharged its onerous duties; the assembly, however, having unequivocally expressed its desire on the subject, Mr. Eckett acceded to the wishes of his brethren. The Revs. G. Smith and M. Beswick were appointed to act as sub-secretaries, and the remainder having been attended to, thanks were unanimously of the morning's sitting was occupied in devotional exercises. At the afternoon sitting, the usual preliminaries tendered to the ex-president, the Rev. A. Gilbert, and also to the ex-secretary, the Rev. T. A. Bayley, for their efficient services during the past year; several sub-committees were appointed, and communications were received and read from many of the circuits. A large portion of these communications referred to the resolutions on union adopted by the special committees of the Wesleyan Association and of the Wesleyan Reformers, and expressed cordial approval of the principles which they embody. At the morning sitting, on Thursday, the assembly sat with closed doors for the purpose of entering upon the examination of the character, &c., of the itinerant ministers. Not a single complaint was made concerning any of the brethren. At the afternoon sitting, the reading of communications from the circuits resumed, and continued until the sitting closed.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Sewers-Commission, on Tuesday, Mr. Hawkes brought on his motion for putting an end to the increase of house-drainage until a system has been adopted for carrying sewage to Barking Creek and Plumstead Marshes, in order to relieve the Thames. Mr. Wade moved an amendment, to the effect that it would be inexpedient to stay or discourage house-drainage; and carried it by a small majority.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Accidents on Railways Bill, against, 15.
Maynooth College Act, for repeal of, 8.
Medical Officers (Navy), for improvement of their condition, 3.
Public-houses, for closing on Sunday, 1.
Sale of Beer Act, for repeal of, 161.
— against repeal of, 3.
Bleaching, &c., Works Bill, against, 1.
Cambridge University Bill, for alteration, 4.
Church-rate Abolition Bill, against, 1.
Intoxicating Liquors, for prohibiting the sale of on Lord's-day, 33.
Marriage Law Amendment Bill, against, 1.
Public-houses (Scotland) Act, for extending to Ireland, 2.
Medical Profession Bill, in favour of, 2.
British Museum, &c., against opening on Sunday, 1.
Burial's Bill, for postponement, 3.
— against, 1.
Metropolis Police, for better regulation of, 1.
Polish Independence, in favour of, 1.
Sale of Beer, &c., Bill, in favour of, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Burials Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance (No. 2) Bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.
Sale of Beer, &c., Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Turkish Loan Bill.
Burials Bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.
Sale of Beer, &c., Bill.
Dwellings for Labouring Classes Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Partnership Amendment Bill.
Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Acts Continuance Bill.
Marriage Law Amendment Bill.
Union of Contiguous Benefices Bill.
Metropolitan Buildings Bill.
Customs Laws Consolidation Bill.
Customs Tariff Acts, &c., Bill.
Public-houses (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill.
Office of Speaker Bill.
Joint Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill.
Island of Tobago Loans Bill.
Passengers Act Amendment Bill.
Limited Liability Bill.
Excise Duties Bill.
Turkish Loan Bill.
Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill.
Criminal Justice Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Public-houses (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill.
Joint Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill.
Island of Tobago Loans Bill.
Office of Speaker Bill.
Excise Duties Bill.
Metropolitan Buildings Bill.

DEBATES.

BLEACHING, ETC., WORKS BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. I. BUTT moved the second reading of this bill. He read extracts from the evidence taken by the commissioner appointed last year, describing the protracted labour exacted from children of both sexes—sometimes for eighteen hours a day—and the effects it produced upon them. The masters were not opposed to legislation upon the subject. He proposed to extend to bleaching works the same restrictions, in respect to the labour of women and children, as had been applied to factories, not interfering with adult men or with the moving power. Mr. KIRK moved to defer the second reading for three months. He objected to the extension of the proposed regulations to Ireland, where the abominations described by Mr. Butt did not, he said, exist, and where bleaching was carried on in a manner different from that adopted in England. He objected, likewise, that before legislation upon such a subject, there should be a full inquiry by a select committee of that House. Sir G. GREY thought it inexpedient to proceed further with the bill at this period of the session. He had not received the report of the commissioner until the last month. Considering its nature, it was unreasonable to expect that Parliament would pass this session a bill founded upon the report. After several members had addressed the House, Mr. BRIGHT insisted that there was no ground for legislation upon this subject, and that the condition of persons employed in bleaching-works in Lancashire, was enviable. There should be the fullest and freest inquiry by a select committee, he contended, previous to legislation. Upon a division, the second reading of the bill was negatived by 72 to 67.

UNION OF CONTIGUOUS BENEFICES BILL.

On the order for going into committee upon this bill, which had come from the Lords, and under which the removal of some of the city Churches might be sanctioned by the Church Building Commissioners,

Mr. PELLATT moved to defer the committee for three months. It had been introduced into the House by no member of the Government; no explanation had been given with regard to it; and the bill threw great power into the hands of the bishops and the Church Commissioners. The Marquis of BLANDFORD said, this measure had been prepared with much thought and consideration, and after due inquiry into the circumstances of the case. The subject was fully debated in the House last year, and the measure then submitted was thrown out on account of some objectionable clauses, though the importance of dealing with the question was not denied. The report of the commission to which he had alluded stated that there were in the City about sixteen parishes, in which, including the schools, the attendance on Sunday mornings did not exceed, on an average, sixty or seventy persons. On the other hand, there was in other parts of the metropolis a dense population greatly requiring church accommodation. Mr. HADFIELD objected to the bill as one which was likely to introduce a vast amount of abuse. It had not obtained proper publicity in the city of London; it would take many persons completely by surprise; a similar measure had last year been rejected by an immense majority, and under all

these circumstances, he thought his honourable friend would be only doing his duty by dividing the House upon the subject. Mr. J. PHILLIMORE said the bill was not only an arbitrary measure, but was an attempt to do by a circuitous and dishonest method what the House had refused to do. Sir G. GREY hoped that the House would not reject the bill by refusing to go into committee. The objection that the measure conferred arbitrary powers upon the authorities could hardly be applied to its provisions. After some further discussion, in which Mr. Hindley, Sir J. Shelley, Alderman Cubitt, Sir C. Burrell, and Sir W. Clay participated, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 70 to 47, and the House went into committee upon the bill, and passed two clauses.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION (NO. 2.) BILL.

Sir W. CLAY moved that the order for going into committee on this bill be discharged. (Hear, hear.) Believing that it would not be in his power to carry the bill even in that House, through its various stages this session, he thought he was acting more respectfully to the House by taking it at once off the paper than by attempting to carry it further. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to say a word on the merits of the bill; but he might state that it was brought in by him on the 29th March, and read a second time on the 16th May. After the second reading he had hoped to receive the assistance of the Government in its further progress, the rather that the usual supporters of the Government were almost entirely—indeed, he might say all—favourable to the bill. However, the noble lord at the head of the Government gave him no assistance, and the House knew the almost insuperable difficulties that a private member had to encounter in promoting a measure of this kind. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it right that these difficulties should be enhanced by gentlemen availing themselves of the forms of the House. It was not for him to dictate to gentlemen the course they ought to pursue, but he might observe that this was not a measure that could fairly be trifled with. (Hear, hear.) The necessity for a change in the law was felt on all hands. It was a question that must be grappled with, and he entreated gentlemen to consider whether it would not be better to meet the subject with argument rather than delay. For himself, if alive, he would most certainly again bring forward the measure at an early period of next session. (Hear, hear.)

The order was then discharged.

DISSIDENTS' MARRIAGES BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, on Thursday, Lord BROUGHAM said he was of opinion that the bill required considerable alteration. It was said to have been very carefully considered in the other House, but considered in the way which was too common there—one member proposing one amendment to suit his own views and another another, the result of which was that the provisions of the bill were made inconsistent with each other. He should propose, therefore, simply to go into committee *pro forma*, in order to insert amendments. Bill committed accordingly.

On the report of amendments on Monday, Lord REDESDALE said that this bill, which had originally been one for relieving Dissenters from certain disabilities, had been expanded into a general law of marriage. He thought therefore that it would be proper to allow their Lordships a little more time to consider the amendments.

After a conversation, the debate was adjourned till Thursday next.

THE PARTNERSHIP BILLS.

Before taking the Partnership Bill, on Thursday morning, it was moved that the House should go into Committee on the Limited Liability Bill. Mr. MUNTZ led the way in a talking opposition, by moving that the House should go into committee that day three months. He said that the proposed change would lead to the most disastrous consequences. There is plenty of capital for all legitimate undertakings.

Mr. GLYN seconded the amendment, on the ground that limited liability cannot be safely introduced under the existing state of the bankruptcy law. The amendment was supported by Mr. William Brown, Mr. Strutt, and Mr. Vincent Scully; and opposed by Mr. Edward Ball and Mr. John Macgregor.

Mr. E. BALL said, the course taken by the honourable gentleman the member for Birmingham and the observations made by him very much resembled the conduct of certain saints ["What?" Saints!—(laughter)—who, when they had given a glowing description of the joys of heaven, to which they had obtained access, unkindly refused to bridge over the way by which their fellow-creatures might obtain access to the same blissful abode.

Lord PALMERSTON entreated the House not to waste time by discussing over again the principle of the bill. He expressed his surprise that gentlemen who had been such strenuous supporters of free trade should try to defeat these bills. The contest lies between the few and the many—the opinions of the few are set against the interests of the great bulk of the community. A great multitude of small capitals, now locked up, will be set free, if these bills are passed, with great advantage to their possessors and the community:—

It is a question of free trade against monopoly. (Cries of "No, no!" and loud cheers.) I don't say it offensively, but that is the real fact. (Renewed cheers, and cries of "No!") You may disguise it as you will, but it is a principle well understood by every man in the country, I can assure you; and I tell the House that I feel so strongly on this question that I will urge the House to go on day by day, and morning after morning, with these bills, and if it is attempted to talk the bills out, and to consume time by long speeches, the country shall at least see with whom the fault rests, and who it is that would deprive the nation of that advantage which I contend these bills would afford, if passed. (Cheers.) Of course, at this time of the session, if gentlemen are de-

termined to waste time by long speeches, and prevent business from being done, the consequence may be that we shall have to sit, perhaps, into the month of September. (Cheers and laughter.) I can assure the House that no exertion and no determination shall be wanting on my part to give the public the benefit of this change in the law during the present session. (Loud cheers.)

The discussion of the principle of the bill, however, went on for a long time. Mr. SPOONER, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. F. RUSSELL, said they were not opposed to the principle of limited liability, but to the proposed mode of applying it. Mr. HENLEY asked how Lord Palmerston could say that this is a free-trade measure when it limits the capital of limited liability companies to 20,000*l.*, and the shares to 25*l.*? Mr. LAING and Mr. MALINS, "as practical men," supported the view put forward by Lord Palmerston, that the bills would lead to the beneficial investment of small capitals. Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE said the bills would produce "unmitigated evil."

Mr. BOUVIERIE said that the Board of Trade ought no longer to be intrusted with the odious power of granting charters of limited liability, and Parliament ought to deal with the question this session. Such charters ought not to be granted at the discretion of a Government Board, which is incapable of deciding whether a particular company should carry on business on the principle of limited or unlimited liability. Mr. CARDWELL admitted that the Board of Trade cannot properly exercise the powers intrusted to it; but he contended that the bills before the House offered an unsatisfactory solution of the question; and asked whose fault it was that these great free-trade measures had not been proceeded with before?

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 121 to 40, and the House went into committee. But the period allotted to the morning sitting had now nearly expired, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

On Friday, the consideration of the Limited Liability Bill in committee occupied the greater part of the time of the House at the morning sitting. After much debate, Lord PALMERSTON agreed to an amendment, moved by Lord GODERICH, omitting the words in clause 1 limiting the capital to 20,000*l.*; but the House rejected a second amendment, by 88 to 34, for omitting the words limiting the minimum value of the shares to 25*l.* Here the Chairman reported progress.

At an early sitting of the House, on Monday, the consideration in committee of the Limited Liability Bill was resumed, and some progress made with the clauses of that measure. Proposals made by Mr. CAIRNS to omit the clauses that necessitate registration, and by Mr. CARDWELL, the effect of which would have been to render every subscriber to a joint-stock company accountable, in case of failure, to double the amount of his share, were rejected. At the evening sitting the bill was reported.

In answer to Mr. SPOONER, on Monday, Mr. BOUVIERIE said he did not intend to go on with the Partnership Amendment Bill this session. Looking at the opposition there was to many of the provisions of the bill, he thought he could not hope for its being passed this session. He now proposed to insert some amendments and to have the bill reprinted.

THE EDUCATION VOTES.

The House went into Committee of Supply, on Thursday, for the purpose of taking the Educational votes.

On the vote of 296,951*l.* for educational purposes, Sir GEORGE GREY explained that the sum required for the present year is 381,951*l.*, of which 100,000*l.* has already been voted, in addition to which there is a supplemental estimate of 15,000*l.* Last year the sum required was 344,373*l.*—showing an increase this year of 38,048*l.* The actual vote last year was 263,000*l.*, made up to 343,373*l.* by 80,000*l.* balance in hand. The whole of the vote of last year has been expended, including the balance; and it is therefore necessary to vote the whole amount of the estimate for the current year. Sir George stated how the vote of last year was expended, but he spoke in so low a tone, and with such rapidity, that he could scarcely be heard. The number of schools erected or improved during the past year was 262, at a cost of 198,279*l.*, of which 60,089*l.* only was provided from the parliamentary grant. The total expenditure in seven years upon books and maps, &c., was 57,281*l.*, of which Government furnished 15,000*l.* The grants for the stipends of pupil-teachers, and graduates to schoolmasters and mistresses for instructing them, amounted to 145,000*l.* It has been decided to extend the special aid of capitation grants, allowed to schools in poor districts in proportion to the number of children attending, to large populous urban as well as poor rural districts, and this will cause an increase of the sum expended from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* The schoolmaster is now assisted by pupil-teachers instead of by monitors as formerly, and the number has progressively increased from 5,607, in 1851, to 7,596, in 1854. Since 1846, the number of pupil-teachers who entered as apprentices amounted to 12,474, of whom only 694 are now either in training-colleges, or engaged as assistant-teachers. There are 38 training-schools exclusive of Kneller Hall, which will shortly be closed; erected at a cost of 300,000*l.*, maintained at an outlay of 60,000*l.*, with room for 2,000, and containing 1,600 scholars. The pupil-teachers can obtain by competitive examination exhibitions in the training-schools. There are 2,836 certified teachers at work in the schools; and the machinery now in full and successful operation supplies 1,000 well-educated masters per annum, and between 7,000 and 8,000 apprentices. During the last year 5,575 schools were inspected, at a cost of 31,940*l.* There were 65 industrial schools receiving assistance in 1854—an increase of 23 since 1853.

The principle which had been acted upon was that of aiding, extending, and improving the existing educa-

tional agencies throughout the country, and its most important effect had, no doubt, been the improvement in the quality of education, by raising the standard, position, and qualifications of the schoolmaster. The facts he had stated showed to what an extent this had been accomplished, and how widely this benefit was being diffused, and, whatever might be the future decision of Parliament with regard to education, it was impossible but that the greatest advantage must be derived from the vast number of well-educated and highly qualified teachers provided under the recent operation of parliamentary grants.

Mr. BARNES, in moving the reduction of the vote to 263,000*l.*, said he did so because he believed that the grant inflicted great injustice upon a large portion of the inhabitants of the country, and failed to accomplish the object for which it was originally allowed.

The taxes of the country were supplied by the whole of the people, but it could not be said that the grants of money for educational purposes were equally distributed among all those who paid taxes. He was satisfied that the House would never have consented to grant a sum of money for the education of the middle classes, and yet, according to the reports of the inspectors, they were the persons whose children now filled the schools. There could be little doubt that in many cases the money had been extravagantly and unwisely applied, and though originally intended solely for the education of the poor, a large portion of it was at present expended in the education and preparation of pupil teachers. These persons frequently proved not to be good teachers, or were above their work, and the effect of the present system was to encourage a sort of fraud, for young men obtained an education professedly with the object of becoming teachers, but really with the view of rendering that education a stepping-stone to the attainment of ulterior objects. It appeared from Mr. Moseley's report that 750 pupil teachers finished their apprenticeship in 1853, but very few of them ultimately became teachers. Mr. Moseley stated that one-third of the pupil teachers educated in his district did not continue in the scholastic profession. Mr. Stewart said that out of sixty-seven apprentices in his district twenty-one were Queen's scholars, each of whom had cost the public 319*l.* at the end of two years. After receiving this expensive education, however, there was no security that the Queen's scholars would devote themselves to that occupation for which they had been prepared at the public charge. The general conclusion at which the inspectors had arrived was that the cost of pupil teachers was excessive; that many of them abandoned the profession of teaching; that, after being educated at the public cost as teachers for public schools, the education they had so received only tended to their own private advancement in other walks of life; and that the system might be regarded, so far, a failure. He (Mr. Barnes) considered that these were strong reasons for reducing the grant. He also objected to the grant, because he regarded it as an insidious mode of setting aside the decisions of that House, which had repeatedly determined that it would not establish any of the systems of national education which had been proposed. The gradual increase of these grants for educational purposes was, however, establishing a system of education which had not been discussed in Parliament; and he thought the House was bound, by regard for its own dignity, to take care that no such system should be established without full consideration. He also considered that the manner in which the grants were administered involved a flagrant violation of the principle of religious liberty, for it was well known that in many parishes children were required to learn the Church catechism, or to attend church on Sundays, as the condition on which they were admitted to the schools. Mr. Watkins, one of the inspectors, expressed his disappointment at the working of the system during twelve months previous to the time at which his report was made, observing that the attempt to improve the education of the labouring classes had been attended with little success, and that it appeared from the year's inspection that little, if any, progress had been made by the scholars. These facts, he thought, justified the committee in refusing to increase the grant. Last year, when the honourable member for Rochdale brought forward a motion on this subject, the noble member for the city of London (Lord J. Russell) promised that a committee of inquiry should be appointed, but no inquiry had yet been instituted. He (Mr. Barnes) therefore hoped the committee would not extend the grant beyond the amount voted last year until such an inquiry had taken place.

Mr. W. EWART deplored the absence of education among the poorer classes, and thought that a higher moral and religious training than they could at present obtain ought to be given to schoolmasters.

Lord J. MANNERS thought the present system was in accordance with the feelings, wishes, and wants of a majority of the people.

Mr. BARROW opposed the motion for the reduction of the grant, as he approved the principle of the present system, which was, the encouragement by Government of the exertions of individuals for the promotion of education in their respective neighbourhoods.

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that the want of a body of efficient schoolmasters was one of the worst defects of our present system; and therefore it was gratifying to find that nearly 200,000*l.* of the entire vote (381,000*l.*) was intended to be applied to the remedy of this very serious deficiency. He had been assured that the pupil teachers conferred so much benefit on the existing schools that, even if they did not afterwards take to the profession of schoolmasters, they fairly earned the whole of the money they received. It was said that the schoolmasters were over-trained. Now, the true ground of complaint was not so much that the schoolmasters were educated to too high a point as that their training did not reach sufficiently low. It did not comprehend those industrial and other pursuits a knowledge of which was so essential to those who undertook to teach in country schools. He asked what was the meaning of the heading to the supplementary estimate of 15,000*l.*, "for promoting voluntary assessments towards the expense of building schools in Great Britain?"

Sir G. GREY said, the words in question were taken from the heading of a minute in Council passed in 1853, under which grants were to be made to rural districts and small towns not incorporated, which

were too poor to raise the proportion required in ordinary cases, and the object of this supplementary estimate was to extend the application of that minute to all districts alike, densely populated towns as well as rural parishes. If the honourable member for Bolton would look at a return lately laid before Parliament, he would find that only 694 pupil teachers had gone into other employments, or, at the end of their training, had failed to take charge of schools.

With reference to what the right honourable gentleman (Sir J. Pakington) had said respecting the intention of the Government to form an educational department, he concurred in the statement made last year by the noble lord the member for the city of London, that it might be desirable to form such a department, the President of the Committee of Council being charged with the superintendence of the distribution of parliamentary grants, and that it might be proper that the department should be represented in that House in the same manner as the Poor Law Board was. That was a change which he hoped to see carried into effect before this estimate was again submitted to Parliament, and he concurred with the honourable member for Dumfries that such a department ought to embrace that of science and art. (Hear.)

Mr. HENLEY did not wish to see the grant diminished; on the contrary, he was certain that if the Government went on widening the basis, as they now seemed disposed to do, they would lay the foundation for a somewhat extended grant, which would produce corresponding advantages, and would supply the great want which was now felt in the matter of public education. There was no doubt that the great mass of the people were much more alive to the advantages of education than they were forty or fifty years ago.

Mr. MIALI thought that, in whatever manner the amendment of the honourable member for Bolton might be dealt with, the House was indebted to that honourable member for raising the present discussion, and for the manner in which he had brought out many of the facts detailed in the reports of the inspectors. (Hear, hear.) It was important that the House should understand the ground on which the opposition to the vote was pressed, which was not the same ground as that on which the opposition to a general educational system was urged. The great bulk of the education of the people was carried on by themselves, and whatever was done by that House, could only, as it were, touch the outside of the subject. The only thing the State could do was to supplement the action of what was called the voluntary principle; but the great objection to the present vote was that it did not answer the purpose for which it was given. The views of the House on the question of education appeared to be gradually changing and shifting. They were no longer told of the dense ignorance and vice of certain neighbourhoods, or had detailed to them the statistics of gaols. He believed that it had been found by experience that the class the House originally intended to reach by educational means—that class which was so dangerous and out of which criminals emerged—had not been touched. The ragged schools might touch them, but those schools could only be conducted by persons of Christian benevolence, whose sympathies were warm, and who were not easily to be set aside from their purpose by the difficulties they might encounter in their path. Therefore, the object for which the State interfered in the first instance in the matter of education had not been attained, but another object had, and that was the education, through the assistance of the State, of the children of small tradesmen, yeomen, and tenant farmers, and thus the independence of a class, whose independence ought to be carefully cherished, was being undermined. He believed with the honourable member for Bolton and others, that the Government were over-educating their schoolmasters. They were training up schoolmasters of science, who might enlighten the understandings of their pupils, but who were able but in a small degree to mould their habits, while the object of the House ought rather to be to see that the character was properly trained, so that useful citizens might be formed. Under such circumstances, he and those who thought with him were justified in demanding, not the immediate withdrawal of the whole grant, but that it should not be extended until further inquiry was made.

Mr. CORDEN said his honourable friend the member for Rochdale appeared now to have lost sight entirely of the religious objection to this grant, and to oppose it because he said it was not calculated to promote education; but the honourable gentleman did not in any way prove the truth of that allegation. He also stated that these educational votes did not in any way benefit the criminal class of the community; but it was begging the question entirely to assert that the existing system of education, unsatisfactory as it was, did not reach that class. As to the statement of his honourable friend, that the schools which were supported by these grants were attended chiefly by the children of small shopkeepers and farmers, who could really afford to pay for the education of their children, he could only say that in all those schools a large number of the children of labourers was to be found.

It would be much better if those honourable gentlemen would endeavour to amend the existing system, for they, by acting as they did act, were the main obstacle to the settlement of the question. He could not admit that the education of the schoolmasters was too extensive. In his opinion, if the education of the pupil teachers appeared to be too good, that arose, first, from the functions of a schoolmaster not being sufficiently highly appreciated, and also from the children being withdrawn from school at so early an age as not to require the exercise of the education which was now imparted in the training schools. Some persons said that a system of compulsory education was necessary; now, to a certain extent, in factories, that system did exist. He did not think there would be any great difficulty in carrying out a compulsory system of education, but there must be schools provided first. (Hear.) If the State interfered and said every child must be educated, or a penalty

would be inflicted on the parents, and if the State failed to provide a system of education, then it began at the wrong end. (Hear, hear.) Provide good schools, and the difficulty would not be long experienced of getting parents to send their children to be educated in them. The difficulty which did exist no doubt lay very much in the low social condition of the people of this country, and he deeply regretted that the heavy load of taxation imposed for the purposes of the war was increasing this difficulty by impairing the resources of the masses of the people. Something had been said with regard to a department of education, but here again we should take care not to begin at the wrong end. No doubt we had done much good by allowing the Privy Council, surreptitiously, as it were, to expend a certain amount in the education of the people; whereas, had we waited till the House came to a decision upon the system of education to be followed, nothing would have been done at all. (Hear, hear.) He would not cavil, therefore, at what had been done; but there must be a limit to the present mode of proceeding, for we could not go on increasing year by year the vote for education without coming to a decision upon the question of education itself. (Hear.) He was not satisfied with the way in which this money was voted.

Mr. HADFIELD said, nothing was more obvious than that Government was unable to undertake the education of the people, and that the people must educate themselves. His difficulty was a religious as well as a political difficulty. Education, to be properly conducted, should be religious and moral as well as secular, and the State neither could nor ought to undertake it. In the seventeen years during which these grants had been made 1,467,000*l.* had been voted by Parliament for England and Wales, out of which the Wesleyans had received in round numbers 60,000*l.* and the Catholics 30,000*l.*, making altogether, 95,442*l.*; while the Church of England had received 1,090,831*l.* or, if the British and Foreign School Society (which he maintained was almost entirely a Church institution) were included, the establishment would have received 1,238,000*l.* He should like very much to know what were the intentions of the Government with respect to Kneller Hall? His conviction was that no inducement would prevail upon those with whom he was connected to accept money from the State, for they believed religious instruction to be a necessary part of education, and they would not have State endowments wrung from the taxation of the people for the purpose of conveying religious instruction.

Mr. BRIGHT observed, that a bill had come down from the House of Lords which proposed to enact that no school to which a grant, however small, had been made should, in future, be sold, exchanged, or mortgaged without the consent of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir G. GREY said, the bill referred to by the honourable gentleman was not intended to impose any new obligation, but merely to relieve the trustees of certain schools from a personal responsibility which at present attached to them.

Mr. PELLATT thought the best model for a system of education was the system established in Ireland, for that was really a national system, while the system at present adopted in England was purely sectarian. As the training establishment at Kneller Hall had been broken up, he wished to ask what was to be done with the building which had cost 10,000*l.*, and upon which the Government had expended 30,000*l.*

Sir G. GREY could not answer the question at present, Kneller Hall might be applied to several objects, and he was now endeavouring to determine to what purpose it could be devoted with the greatest advantage.

Mr. HEYWOOD said that the British and Foreign School Society had been formed and supported by Protestants of all denominations, including Unitarians, and he complained that Unitarians had been gradually excluded from the governing body.

Mr. CHEETHAM hoped his honourable friend the member for Bolton would withdraw his motion, after the discussion which had taken place, although he agreed with many of the opinions of his honourable friend with respect to the voluntary system.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the vote was then agreed to.

The committee subsequently agreed to a vote of 215,000*l.* for public education in Ireland; and to a vote of 79,364*l.* to defray the expenses of the Department of Science and Art.

The House then resumed.

RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES.

In the Lords, on Friday, Lord BROUGHAM said that he had a bill to present to their lordships relating to a most important subject—viz., the repeal of the remnants of the ancient code of intolerant laws which still disfigured our statute-book. Toleration was a word which was totally inapplicable to religious opinions and worship. The Dissenter was no more bound to be grateful to the Established Church for allowing him to worship and believe according to the dictates of his conscience, than the Church was bound to be grateful to the Dissenter for his corresponding sufferance towards it. There, however, remained in existence in this country laws framed in an opposite spirit, which, instead of being entirely swept away, had been only modified and partially repealed, the consequence of which was, that certain sects of religion were liable to pains and penalties, which, although not frequently enforced, were yet capable of being at any time called into pernicious activity. Some few years ago, about thirty of these intolerant enactments were abolished by one repealing statute, and the object of the present bill was to sweep away upwards of 100 more. After detailing the provisions of several of the statutes, the noble lord continued: Let the Church stand on her own merits, and she had nothing to dread. He had no fear of error, if error were left to itself; but he had great fear of persecution. He had assembled in the present bill all the acts on this subject and parts of

acts which it appeared absolutely necessary should no longer disfigure the statute-book, and he proposed that the bill should be read a first time, printed, and then referred to the Statute Law Commission.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought no one could entertain any objection to the suggestion that the bill, after being read a first time, should be referred to the Statute Law Commission. He thought it extremely important, with a view to the consolidation of what was desirable to be retained, also to get rid of that which was superfluous.

The bill was then read a first time.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

In the Commons, on Thursday, this bill was read a second time *nem. con.* amid great cheering on both sides of the House.

On Friday the House went into committee on the bill as soon as the Speaker took the chair, at twelve o'clock; no further attempt at obstruction being expected. On clause 1, however, Mr. GLADSTONE rose, and, disclaiming any intention to raise a question on the principle of the bill, he remarked that it was a singular example of a measure which had met with the unanimous disapproval of the House on its merits, but was supposed out of doors to be accepted, notwithstanding its badness, rather than risk the inconveniences consequent on its rejection. The House thought fit to pay no attention to the opinion of a minority which was almost a majority; but, although anxious not to offer any factions opposition, he demanded explanation on difficulties. The general provision of the convention for a joint guarantee is not in harmony with its subsequent provisions. The clause authorises the Government to enter into a guarantee jointly with the Emperor of the French, but it is rather singular that in the French version the phrase is "*conjointement et solidairement*," which Mr. Gladstone, in the absence of explanation, conjectured to imply a "joint and several" liability. He then wanted to know if, in conformity with the payment at the Bank of England, we were to create a legal right to receive the money there. Is France legally liable, or effectually to be made so? Should Turkey default, another country might be desirous of obtaining security for its guarantee; and if France were to seize Egypt for that purpose, how would respective claims be settled? Mr. Gladstone wanted a definition of the rights created by the bill; and he deprecated being answered by mere political declamation about the confederacy of Europe, the balance of power, or the integrity of Turkey.

LORD PALMERSTON had not been prepared for a discussion at that stage of the bill; he moved that the chairman report progress; and at the evening sitting, he moved that the orders of the day be set aside in order to go into committee on the bill. Mr. WALPOLE then stepped forward, and in extremely simple terms asked for an explanation of the omission of the word "*séparément*" in three articles of the translation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that the phrase "*conjointement et solidairement*" was understood to be rendered sufficiently by the word "conjointly." In the Foreign-office they were originally translated "conjointly and unitedly," which was not thought exceedingly good English; and the "unitedly" was struck out. The French word "*solidairement*" is synonymous with the phrase of the Roman law "*in solido*," for which we have no equivalent. The guarantee of each Power is entire and separate. The obligation of each Power separately applies to the whole guarantee.

Sir George Lewis then referred to various precedents—The Sardinian Loan, the Austrian Loan of 1795-7, and the Greek Loan; showing that by such advances of money this country had promoted its own political and military objects; and also that the separate guarantee arranged in the case of the Greek Loan had the effect of pledging each Power to worse terms than they could have realised jointly.

Mr. GLADSTONE, at great length, renewed the strain of argument that he had taken up early in the day; dismissing Sir George Lewis's arguments as directed only to show how a few pounds might be saved. He thought the financial question utterly trivial and unimportant. He insisted upon knowing whether the law officers of the Crown had approved of the language of the bill; whether the French Government was under any obligation; or whether the terms pointed to any execratory machinery for the enforcement of rights against France, and he asked if it was "decent" to let France, liable in the second instance, seal up the transaction, while the people of this country are liable in the first instance.

I was going to allude to something that has occurred elsewhere, and to certain comments which have been made on the conduct of the House by a colleague of the Government who has been addressing his constituents; but, as I hope to see that colleague in his place in a few days, I think it will be more convenient to wait till he has taken his seat, and then to call upon him to vindicate the language which he is represented as having used. (Hear, hear.)

The debate was continued with all the irregularities of debates in committee—Mr. MILNER GIBSON following Mr. Gladstone's lead in alluding to Sir William Molesworth's speech—

He (Mr. Gibson) considered that that was not becoming language for a member of the Cabinet to hold, and he asked the noble viscount at the head of the Government whether he encouraged such a tone, and whether he considered that a member of Parliament, expressing his opinion in that House and delivering his honest judgment, was to be charged, if he differed from the views of the Government, with dishonourable feeling and want of patriotism? He (Mr. Gibson) contended that the right honourable gentleman was not justified in making these foolish appeals to public faction, especially when he altogether misrepresented the facts of the case. The House of Commons was the sole arbiter in all questions of raising public money. That

power had never been delegated to the Crown or the Crown's Ministers, and every man who valued the privilege of Parliament or the independence of the country ought to stand by the right of the House of Commons in this particular. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, that the noble lord would administer to the right honourable gentleman the rebuke which he deserved, and that he would point out to him that that was not the mode by which the Government were likely to acquire the confidence of the country.

Called up by Mr. WALPOLE, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the words "*conjointement et solidairement*" should be rendered "conjointly and severally," and he had prepared an amendment to introduce those words. He denied that England would be placed in a worse position with regard to the payment of the interest than France. Mr. DISRAELI indulged in a lively attack upon the absent Colonial Secretary:—

But it is not fair to criticise that jubilant ebullition of a man so suddenly exalted to an unexpected position. We ought to sympathise with him, and rather to congratulate and compliment him. That right honourable gentleman is the editor of the works of one of the greatest English philosophers—I mean the works of Hobbs—and finding himself a metropolitan member and a Secretary of State—and the first metropolitan member who ever was a Secretary of State—I can fancy him breaking out into a panegyric of despotic power—"hear, hear," and a laugh—wishing to put down Parliament, and to put down the free expression of opinion among his old colleagues. But this will pass off when the right honourable gentleman becomes more tranquil, when he awakes and finds himself Christopher Sly, and when he slumbers again upon the Treasury bench. (A laugh.) I must say, I think the attempt which has been made to raise a prejudice against the right honourable gentleman is very unhandsome. We ought to show our respect to one of the rank and file who has gained a high position, and we ought to pass over these things lightly when we see a demagogue or a democrat attacking the freedom of Parliament at this carnival of successful officialism—this Saturnalia of salary. (A laugh.) That right honourable gentleman never went to the hustings that he did not personally attack me. That I do not care about, but I hope the next time he appears there it will be to offer a vindication for a defunct Ministry, and prepare his constituents for the programme of a progressive Opposition. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. DISRAELI vindicated the right of the House to criticise such measures, and pointed to the division of Friday night as a warning for the future.

LORD PALMERSTON maintained that the transaction had been quite according to precedent and rule, and retorted the caution on those who had attempted the division on Friday night. He agreed with Mr. Disraeli that it would have been quite as well if those who took exception to Sir William Molesworth's remarks had deferred their allusions until Sir William was there to answer for himself. He would venture to suggest to the right honourable member for Manchester, who seemed to take so much objection to what he called a violence of expression in speeches out of this House, that, after having delivered his lecture to Sir W. Molesworth, it would be well if he were to address some remarks aside to the members for Manchester and the West Riding, who in their speeches out of the House stood quite as much in need of such an admonition as did his right honourable friend. (Hear, hear.)

An amendment proposed by Mr. GIBSON, requiring an account of the sums transmitted to the Porte to be laid before Parliament, was negatived by 124 to 36; the Solicitor-General's amendment was agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

THE PROROGATION.

LORD PALMERSTON, on Monday, after referring to the advanced period of the session, and the reasons which rendered it expedient that the prorogation should take place, at latest, by the 15th of August, appealed to honourable members to facilitate the discussion and division upon the remaining supply votes, promising afterwards to afford proper opportunity for debating any motion which might be postponed at present. To carry out this purpose, he moved that orders of the day should, on Tuesday, take precedence of notices of motion.

Several members, whose notices stood on the paper for discussion, having expressed their concurrence with this arrangement, the motion was agreed to.

GRANT TO BELFAST PROFESSORS.

In Committee of Supply, on Tuesday, on the vote of 2,600*l.* for the salaries of the theological professors and incidental expenses of the General Assembly's College at Belfast, and for the retired allowances to the professors of the Belfast Academical Institution,

Mr. MIALl rose to move, as an amendment,

That the sum of 2,600*l.* for theological professors at Belfast, and for incidental expenses of the General Assembly's College at Belfast, be disallowed.

The honourable gentleman observed, that he did not intend to utter a single reflection upon the characters of the professors of either of the colleges in question, or to take the slightest exception to the religious faith or discipline which they taught. He treated the matter simply and solely upon the general principle that these were not fit subjects for the House of Commons to deal with, and that the same principle should be applied to all theological institutions, whatever might be the creed which was inculcated in them. As some justification for the course which he proposed, he might state that the Dublin synod of the Presbyterian Church, to which this vote more especially referred, had adopted a petition against the Maynooth grant. He did not think, therefore, that those gentlemen could take exception to the step which he suggested, inasmuch as, if what they had petitioned the House to do had been carried out, it would have been but a very partial adoption of a principle which was as applicable to themselves as to Maynooth. He objected to these votes—in the first place because Parliament did not proceed upon any intelligible principle in granting

them. He could understand the House saying that it would grant money to no establishment which did not teach the tenets of religious truth, but he doubted very much that the House of Commons was a fit tribunal to decide what was religious truth. If that course were not acted upon, however, it seemed to him that the only other consistent ground on which they could proceed would be to give the money of the State to all religious denominations indifferently. But he thought that would be equally objectionable, and that they should come to a resolution, therefore, to disembarass the estimates of the whole of these votes, not troubling themselves with the religious teaching of the different denominations, but leaving every sect to support its own institutions. Independently of his objection to the principle, he took exception to the details of the vote. There were six professors in the college, and the whole number of students who benefited from that large staff, in what might be called the "orthodox theological college," was about fifty. There were two other professors of what he supposed might be called the "heterodox theological college," and he found that the whole number of students among those two learned gentlemen was three. (A laugh.) Of the forty-two theological seminaries in America one only had as many as six professors, three had five, seven had four, fifteen had three, and so on. He thought it was quite unnecessary that there should be more than three professors—namely, one for dogmatic theology, another for biblical criticism, and a third for Hebrew and the Oriental languages. These items might well be swept away from the estimate, for neither the United Presbyterian Church of Ireland nor the Presbyterians of England stood in any need of such assistance.

Mr. CAIRNS deprecated the course pursued by the honourable gentleman, because he thought that the friends and advocates of the voluntary system would do better to bring the main question before the House as an abstract resolution, instead of making a simple vote the arena and battlefield on which to decide a principle so important. With regard to the objection of the honourable gentleman, that this vote failed in accomplishing its object on account of the small number of students, he could only say that the number of those students had greatly increased during the past year; and at the present moment the number of professors, as compared with the number of pupils, was not so great as in the colleges connected with the denomination to which the honourable gentleman himself belonged.

Mr. PELLATT said, the honourable member for Belfast had alluded to the number of professors and students connected with the Congregationalists in England; but he did not state that there were ten colleges distributed over various parts of the kingdom, having on an average three professors each, and that not one farthing of the salaries was supplied by the State.

Mr. W. J. FOX thought it unjust to charge the opponents of this vote with not bringing forward the abstract question of voluntarism, for every one knew how indisposed the House was to discuss abstract principles. If a member brought forward an abstract question he was asked, why not urge upon the House something more practical? and then, when he took that course, he was charged with taking up mere matters of detail. (Hear, hear.) He thought it inconsistent that so powerful and wealthy a body as this should claim and receive aid from the State.

Mr. HADFIELD said, this was the only class of Nonconformist Protestants in the United Kingdom who received one single shilling from the State, and yet—which made it all the more objectionable—they were, according to their numbers, the most wealthy of any sect of Dissenters. He thought it scarcely honourable for them to come to this House for the support of their ministers; while for the State in this way to maintain Trinitarians and Unitarians alike, whose religious opinions were as diverse as it was possible to be, made good men bow their heads in shame.

The committee then divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 29; against it, 77: majority against the amendment, 48.

The vote was then agreed to.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

On the vote of 38,953*l.* for nonconforming clergy Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected. He was informed that the ministers of the Free Church of Scotland were a great deal better paid than those ministers in Ireland, for whom this vote was given; and he had no doubt if the vote were withdrawn, judging from the ability of the congregations, that these ministers would be better paid. He moved that the vote of 38,953*l.* for nonconforming clergy should be reduced to 366*l.*

Mr. HADFIELD supported the amendment. While the Nonconformists of Ireland had raised, in fifty years, by voluntary contributions, three and a half millions of money for charitable purposes, they had been receiving from the public taxes between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* Many of the congregations in Ireland paid their ministers less than 30*l.* or even 20*l.* a year. It was impossible to look upon these ministers without feelings of the greatest sympathy, while the scorn of the country would rest upon the congregations. (Cries of "Divide.")

Mr. KIRK, as the only Irish Presbyterian in the House, must protest against these gross imputations. He denied that the conduct of the Irish Nonconformists was beggarly. Their claim to this vote rested on a positive contract with the Crown in 1673; and the present vote was actually less in amount than the value of the glebe lands which were then given up. The fact was, the opposition to this grant was brought forward by a society in London for the liberation of the Church from State control. He denied that there was anything like State patronage or control involved in this grant. He found, from the Congregational Year-book of 1855, that out of 2,760 chapels belonging

to that body, 1,400 of them were without ministers; while in Wales, out of 484 chapels, 150 were in a similar situation.

Mr. PELLATT rose amidst loud cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Divide." He denied that new congregations were entitled to share in the grant, unless it were shown that old ones had fallen off.

The committee then divided—For the amendment, 32; against it, 96: majority 64.

Mr. CHERTHAM then moved to reduce the grant by the sum of 415*l.* 8*s.*—the amount by which the vote had been increased since last year.

Lord NAAS contended that if there was a case for the old congregations, there was an equal case for the new ones.

After some conversation, the committee divided—For the amendment, 36; against it, 86: majority, 50.

The vote was then agreed to.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS here moved (at half-past twelve) that the Chairman report progress. (Cries of "Brotherhood.")

The motion was agreed to without a division, and the House resumed.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

On the motion for the consideration of the Lords' amendments on this bill, on Friday, Mr. HENLEY moved that the bill be postponed till Monday next.

Mr. ARTHUR KINNAIRD thought they could not have a better time than the present for considering these amendments; the House was very full, considering the lateness of the hour and the lateness of the session. The bill had passed the House of Lords with the consent of the leader of the Opposition and all the bishops. They would never get a better opportunity for the discussion of the subject at such a period of the session, and he hoped, therefore, they would go on with the discussion.

Mr. HENLEY objected. He had only got the bill in its present state on the previous day. He was content that the law should be repealed; but now, instead of a simple repeal, they had a proposition for a conditional repeal. Under these circumstances, he thought it was not unreasonable to ask that the further consideration of those amendments be postponed till Monday.

Mr. KINNAIRD agreed to the postponement, as the country would be the better able to understand the nature of the bill, and the nature of the opposition which was offered to it.

The bill was therefore postponed till Monday, when the Lords amendments were agreed to without opposition.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

On Friday, Mr. H. BERKELEY brought in a bill to carry out the suggestions contained in the report of the committee on the working of the Sale of Beer Act.

On Monday, the second reading was moved; Mr. BERKELEY expressing a hope that any division might be taken on the third reading.

Mr. HORSFALL expressed his regret that the committee should have come to the decision which they had on such *ex parte* evidence. The whole case had been heard on the part of the publicans, and nothing had been heard on the part of the public. He believed a large mass of evidence was offered and was rejected.

After some remarks from Mr. BUTT and Mr. CORBETT, the latter of whom said that the case of the publicans had been carefully excluded from the committee, Mr. FAWCEN inquired whether any practical good would arise from going on with the bill, which would most likely be rejected in another place on the ground that it altered a bill passed last session, which could not be said to have had a sufficient trial.

Sir G. GREY thought that this bill would not interfere with the act by which public-houses were closed during the whole of Sunday morning. There was another portion of the bill which he thought should be considered in committee—that which gave an appeal from the conviction of a magistrate. That was not recommended by the committee.

The bill was then read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Royal assent was given by commission, on Monday, to the following bills: Places of Religious Worship Registration; Weights and Measures; Public Libraries and Museums; West India Relief Loans Arrangement; Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance; Burial of Poor Persons; Lunatic Asylums (Ireland); Stage Carriage Duties, &c.; Convention with the United States; Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance; Treasurers of Counties (Ireland) Bill, besides a number of private bills.

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill (Deceased Wife's Sister) has been withdrawn for the present session.

Mr. LAING is to bring forward a motion on the Vienna negotiations on Friday next—Lord Palmerston having set apart that day for the purpose.

In reply to a question from Sir J. WALSH, Lord PALMERSTON said that Omar Pasha had gone to Constantinople for the purpose of making arrangements respecting some military equipments, but that he had no intention of resigning his command.

In reply to Lord ELCHO, Lord PALMERSTON stated that it was the intention of Government to issue the new order of merit as soon as possible. The cause of the delay had been the necessity of making detailed arrangements as to the mode of its application, which arrangements would be completed shortly.

Mr. MONSELL, in reply to Mr. EWART, stated that 974 inventions had been laid before the Ordnance, of which 696 had been rejected, and the remainder were under consideration; many of them of great importance were being carried into effect, and he hoped that some of them would lead to the desired effect.

In reply to Major REED, Lord PALMERSTON stated, on Thursday, that the Government would consider it their duty to summon Parliament together at any

time during the usual legislative recess when diplomatic or other contingencies might occur, so as to render a meeting of the House expedient. (Laughter.)

Sir C. WOOD, in answer to another inquiry, said that the Russian authorities had refused to give up the prisoners taken at Hango Head.

Mr. HADFIELD asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was intended to take legal proceedings to enforce payment of arrears of ministers' money claimed from Dublin, Drogheda, Kinsale, Limerick, Cork, and the other places in Ireland liable thereto? Mr. HORSFALL replied that there was no defalcation in the cases alluded to, the period for repayment not expiring until September.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, on Monday, Admiral WALCOTT complained of the injustice inflicted upon certain naval officers who had earned the decoration of the Bath, but were deprived of that distinction through an arbitrary limitation in the number of its recipients belonging to the naval service. A brief discussion took place on the subject, conducted chiefly by honourable and gallant members, who introduced many remarks and remonstrances touching the general system upon which honorary distinctions and promotions were apportioned to officers in Her Majesty's navy. Sir C. WOOD explained the reason which had prevented the grant of the Order of the Bath to the officers specially mentioned, and in reference to the general question deprecated any interference by the House with the discretion of the Crown.

In reply to Lord GODERICH, Mr. F. PEEL stated, that by a recent modification in the rules for enlistments, natives of Italy were now allowed to enter in the Foreign Legion for service in the Crimea.

THE HYDE-PARK RIOTS.

The inquiry before the Special Commission still continues. Ten witnesses on behalf of the police were examined on Wednesday. They were—Mr. Samuel Fry, solicitor, Mr. Tidd Pratt, jun., the Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, Captain Leopold Paget, Mr. Thomas Parsons, Captain in the Third Regiment of Middlesex Militia, Colonel Lindsay, M.P., and others of less note. Mr. Fry saw stones pitched in the air, but at nobody in particular; the crowd was not good-tempered, in his opinion; but he saw nothing amiss except talking. Had not the police acted with firmness, thinks some serious disaster would have occurred.—Captain Paget "heard a great noise;" saw pieces of hurdles thrown into the drive; saw no one struck. Mr. Parsons saw "no stones thrown." The police seemed to be removing troublesome persons. Mr. Parker, bookbinder, heard cries more like those of wild Indians than anything else. He thought there appeared to be a want of harmony between the police and the respectable people, inasmuch as the respectable portion of the crowd took the part of the "roughs." Mr. Pratt and Colonel Lindsay described what they saw in front of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. The crowd were obstructing the street, and yelling furiously, but doing no acts of violence.

The proceedings on Thursday consisted in the identification of several policemen, and the examination of four constables. They denied using violence or striking any one. On Friday and Saturday, policemen were examined at great length. On Monday, evidence was given by Mr. J. Harford, late a member of the Bristol corporation, Mr. Lefroy, a barrister of the Temple, Mr. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, of the Guards, Mr. W. Hawes, merchant, Mr. Sawle, M.P. for Bodmin, testifying to the good conduct of the police. The following evidence by Mr. Berkeley is a sample of the whole: "The object of the crowd seemed to be to annoy and provoke the police as much as possible by 'mobbing' and pelting them with gravel and clods of earth. The police had not the slightest difficulty in dispersing these crowds, and the conduct of the police was most forbearing, especially considering the provocation they received. Had he received a straight blow while in front of the crowd did not think he should have had any right to complain. Went there out of curiosity. Believes there would have been a breach of the peace had it not been for the police, and that the orders given to them to charge were quite necessary." Inspector Macintosh also gave evidence to the same effect. Amongst other things he said: Saw Superintendent Hughes every twenty minutes on the 1st July; he was perfectly cool and collected, and never saw him use his whip to strike any one. Superintendent O'Brien was also examined: On reaching the crowd, witness went among them, saying, "You must disperse," or "Get away from this," and while thus engaged, some one tripped him up and his knee was severely hurt; and in consequence he could not accompany his men. On recovering himself he followed them, and found the crowd had been dispersed. Considered the word "mob" much more appropriate than "crowd," for such an assembly as there was in Park-street. There must have been 1,000 people in the street. The order to disperse the crowd was not given by witness himself, but he took the responsibility of it. The time had come for removing the mob. The inspector asked witness whether the men should draw their truncheons, and was told it was better not to do so, but if necessary the order would be given. He considered the men would be justified in drawing them in self-defence, without specific orders.

The following petition was presented to the House of Commons on Monday night:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED;

The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth—That your petitioner, having seen the imperfection and the inadequateness of the old system of watchmen and of police, did not join in the opposition against the new system of police introduced by Sir Robert Peel;

That your petitioner regarded the experiment of the new police as one which was attended with some risk in, while gaining the benefit of more efficient action by, creating a central authority, opening up temptations to that central authority to do acts inconsistent with the acknowledged rights of the British people;

That your petitioner has discovered with regret that such result has been brought about, as is evidenced by the statement put forth by the chief commissioner of police, that he has the right to decide, before any meeting takes place, and, consequently, before its character can be fully known, as to the legality or the illegality of such meeting, and to take steps accordingly, forbidding such meeting if he deems it to be illegal;

That your petitioner feels that this doctrine is one which, if not discountenanced by the expression of opinion on the part of the honourable the Commons of England, will be destructive to the rights of the British people, by enabling a force paid by the people to preserve the freedom of the people, to interfere with the exercise of those rights, this interference having no higher basis than the opinion of a party who, for the sake of public protection, is entrusted with the central executive power;

That your petitioner therefore prays your honourable House to take such steps as will prevent the benefits derivable from an efficiency of executive action in regard to the police force being destroyed by being conjoined with the unconstitutional adjunct of a mere executive officer taking upon himself legislative power in reference to an action not yet done, in truth to combine in himself legislative and executive functions;

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray,
JOHN EPPS.

BRITISH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The following is a copy of the petition presented on Friday night, by Lord Brongham, on the holding of slaves by British subjects:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PEERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The Petition of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

"Humbly sheweth—

"That your petitioners have learnt with deep pain that there are at the present time several British subjects proprietors of plantations and slaves in the colony of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, and that one of the British slaveholders now occupies a high official position under Her Majesty's Government.

"That your petitioners are fully aware of the difficulty of dealing with the question of the holding of slaves by British subjects in foreign countries, especially when, as may be presumed is the case in the present instance, the slaves thus acquired may be inherited; but your petitioners nevertheless consider it to be an infraction of the moral principle on which are founded the various acts for the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery passed by the British Legislature that British subjects should, under any circumstances, be permitted to hold slaves in any country whatever.

"That whilst it is painful to your petitioners to be compelled to allude to individual cases, they nevertheless feel it to be their duty to express their deep regret that Her Majesty's Government should have selected a slaveholder to fill the office of High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and would respectfully submit that this fact cannot but tend greatly to weaken the moral effect of any remonstrance the Government may present to foreign cabinets on the subject of the slave trade, and is calculated to cast discredit on the sincerity of the efforts that are being made to overthrow the system of slavery.

"Under these circumstances, and seeing that the parties referred to are either by themselves or by their agents involved in the immoral practice of dealing in the persons of their fellow-creatures for the purpose of keeping up the number of slaves on their plantations—a traffic which violates every tie of humanity and every principle of religion,

"Your petitioners would earnestly pray that your lordships would be pleased to take this case into your serious consideration, with a view to adopt such measures as may appear desirable in order to remove from Her Majesty's Government the stigma of employing a slaveholder as the representative of British sovereignty, and also adopt such further measures as may be requisite to prevent the continuance of the evil practices referred to on the part of British subjects."

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1855.

THE BRITISH COMMAND IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Daily News* this morning contains an interesting article in reference to General Simpson's successor in the chief command of the British forces in the Crimea—that commander having, it is reported, actually resigned. "It is said that the gallant officer's health will not permit him to remain at a post where so much that tries severely both his moral and physical energy has to be gone through. If this is true, the question naturally arises, Who will be the new leader of the British troops in the allied camp? One version of the report has it that General Simpson's resignation has been some days in Lord Panmure's hands, but that the Minister-at-War is taking time to select the right man for the appointment." The writer then passes in review the various officers who may be candidates for the vacant post. General Airey is said not to have the gifts of a military chief on active service. Sir Colin Campbell, commanding the 1st Division, has, on more than one occasion, shown himself to be a brave man, and an intrepid, fearless soldier; but mere bravery and courage will not stand in the place of those other qualities

indispensable in one who has to command an army of many thousand men. Sir R. England is out of the question. General Pennefather had formerly the advantage of being a lieutenant of the great Sir Charles Napier in Scinde; but when we have said that, and remarked that he is as brave as the sword he wears, it is all that can be said for this officer. Sir George Brown is certainly not the man for the vacancy. Did Sir De Lacy Evans's health permit him, he would no doubt be the man selected by the Horse Guards to command the army in which he played so prominent a part not long ago. Amongst the Major-Generals with the army, Codrington, Buller, and Eyre, have signalled themselves as leaders of brigades; but to obey and issue orders are two very different affairs, and an officer may succeed very well in the former, and be a very bad hand at the latter. Private letters from the seat of war agree in praising these three leaders as men who have energy and determination; and they are young for the rank they hold. We should imagine that the fittest man to succeed General Simpson will be found in the camp before Sebastopol, and that Lord Panmure's selection will probably fall upon either Generals Buller, Barnard, Eyre, or Bentinck.

THE CRIMEA AND ANATOLIA.

The following is from the *Vienna Military Gazette*: "The preparations made by the Allies for wintering in the Crimea are of truly astonishing proportions. Kamiesch, Balaklava, Eupatoria, Yenikale, have become military establishments of immense importance. The works at the two first-named places, more particularly, are of a character to retain their importance, even if the siege of Sebastopol were abandoned. The possession of these positions will compel the Russians to keep a large army in the Crimea. It is believed that the arrangements for the campaign of 1856 include the concentration of an army at Varna, Burgos, and on the Bosphorus, while the field artillery, cavalry, and means of transport will be stronger than that in the Crimea, and to which detachments of the army now in the Crimea would be added preparatory to operations in a new field. Whether the Karabelnaia suburb be taken and the Russian fleet destroyed, or the next assault be repulsed, the siege will equally be raised, and only the four points above-named be occupied."

Respecting Kamiesch the *Constitutionnel* has the following important statement: "In every possible contingency the possession of Kamiesch, fortified as it now is, will aid in the accomplishment of the object with which the war in the Crimea was undertaken. Sebastopol commanded by Kamiesch, which holds it—so to speak—by the throat, can never henceforth be of any use to the Czar. On the supposition that events should call the army to fresh points of the Russian territory, who does not see that the presence of a few French and English ships at Kamiesch would suffice to nullify the entire offensive power of Sebastopol?" The remainder of the article we have quoted in our Summary.

The *Vienna Military Gazette* states that the commanders of the allied armies in the Crimea have forwarded to the Porte a professional opinion respecting the fittest measures to be taken consequent upon the Russian offensive movement upon Kars. They propose, according to this authority, in the first place, to concentrate a force of at least 38,000 men in Batoum and Churuksu, with the object of operating offensively from those points against the Russians, in case Mustapha Pasha should be compelled to retire by General Andronikoff's force opposed to him at Kalesi. It is computed that the Porte will require six weeks to organise this force and transport it to Batoum. Meanwhile, contrary to the Marseilles accounts, Kars is invested, and the communications with Trebizond and Erzeroum are cut off. The Russians have fallen upon the village of Bardess, lying about half-way between Kars and Erzeroum. Here they succeeded in capturing or destroying some provisions and ammunition on their way to Kars, and they cut off another convoy of stores, after which the corps recrossed the mountains and rejoined the division that had remained below Kars.

According to news from Constantinople of the 26th, General Beaton has been slain by Bashi-Bazouks.

The Archduke Charles Louis is appointed Governor of the Tyrol.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The subscriptions for the National Loan closed on Monday. The results known are as follows:—The amount subscribed will be about 3,600,000,000f. The subscriptions of 50f. rente and below, declared not reducible, figure in this sum at from 230,000,000f. to 235,000,000f. The subscriptions of 60f. and above, submitted to a proportional reduction, will be about 3,360,000,000f. The departments will have provided nearly 230,000 subscribers, and subscribed more than 1,000,000,000f. of capital. The subscriptions from abroad, in Europe, from England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, &c., exceed 600,000,000f."

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Metropolis Local Management Bill passed through committee, after a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion.

Other bills were forwarded through a stage of progress respectively, and their Lordships adjourned at a few minutes before ten o'clock.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. LABOUCHERE, adverting to the magnitude of the supplementary estimates which were to be proposed for different branches of service, and especially

for the Commissariat, inquired whether the public expenditure was sufficiently scrutinised, expressing at the same time his recognition of the fact that too severe a parsimony was at a period like the present highly undesirable. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the outlay upon the Commissariat had recently passed beyond the control of the Treasury, the department having been assigned to the War-office. His own functions as Finance Minister, he added, were chiefly limited to the provision of ways and means for the expenses incurred under the responsibility of other branches of the official organisation.

The necessity of a careful supervision over the enormous expenditure that was now taking place was urged by Sir F. BARING and Mr. HENLEY.

Mr. MACARTNEY having inquired what means were to be found to defray the large supplemental outlay, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that he had, in his original budget, taken a margin of 3½ millions beyond the then estimate of expenditure. This excess, he admitted, would be insufficient to meet the calls now made on the revenue, but waived any further explanation as to the mode in which the deficiency could be supplied, until after the House had consented to pass the supplementary supply votes in question.

The House then resolved itself into committee, and the remainder of the early sitting was occupied with the discussion of various votes of supply.

On resuming, at six o'clock, the same subject was continued, a large number of votes being discussed and passed, belonging to the estimate for civil contingencies.

Amongst them was a vote of 1,200l. for the Scotch Episcopal clergy—an item which Mr. WILLIAMS considered very objectionable, especially as the Episcopal Church of Scotland numbered among its members many of the principal nobility of Scotland. If he received an assurance that that should be reconsidered before next session, he would not take a division. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would reconsider the matter, with the view of making some other provision. The amendment was then withdrawn and the vote agreed to.

On the vote of 3,498l. for the Ecclesiastical Commission, Mr. W. WILLIAMS said he objected to this vote now as much as he did in former years, and he must take a division upon it. Carried by 53 to 33.

The Supplemental Estimates for the Navy, the Transport and the Packet Services, were afterwards moved by Sir C. WOOD, who stated, in proof of the enormous duties which had devolved upon these departments, that 246,000 men and 32,000 horses had been conveyed to the seat of war since April, 1854.

The discussion of the successive votes included in these estimates was then proceeded with, and occupied the committee for several hours, the constitution, performances, and expenditure of the new Transport Board being made the subject of some prolonged criticisms by Mr. H. BROWN, Mr. LINDSAY, and other members.

Shortly after midnight, the chairman was ordered to report progress, and the House resumed.

The Turkish Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Customs Laws Consolidation Bill was also read a third time and passed.

The Turnpike Act Continuance Bill, and the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, went through committee.

On the motion that the House go into committee on the Beer Act, the Marquis of BLANDFORD moved and Mr. FRENCH seconded the motion, that it be committed this day three months. The motion was opposed by Lord PALMERSTON and other members, and was negatived on a division by a majority of 52—the numbers being, for going into committee, 62; against, 10. The clauses were then adopted, with the exception of the appeal clause, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved—

That the proposal of a new subscription of Church of England membership for Professorships in General Learning, in addition to optional religious texts for the degree of Bachelor in the Lay Faculties at Oxford, is directly opposed to the spirit and policy of recent legislation, and meets with the disapproval of this House.

After a short conversation, the motion was negatived without a division.

The House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

THE HYDE-PARK RIOTS.

Yesterday, Superintendent Hughes underwent a lengthened examination before the Special Commission. The police, he said, in clearing the crowd, flourished their staves very much; he saw some blows struck; the men used their staves in a threatening manner by his orders. In riding his horse he used his whip over his horse's head towards the crowd in the manner commonly known as the 5th, 6th, and 7th cuts, but is quite positive he was not striking at the people, and is positive that he did not strike man, woman, or child that day. There were 538 men of all ranks in the park on that day. He estimated the crowd in the park that day was between forty and fifty thousand persons. He considered that he acted quite rightly in what he had done, and at the proper time. He dined before he went into the park, but drank only half a pint of small beer, and drank nothing till night but water and tea. His manner of speaking and giving directions was determined and positive, but he was not at all excited. The police always have their staves drawn when attending drawing-rooms, balls, fêtes, and illuminations. He was in the Chartist riots of 1848, and also in the Calthorpe-street riot, when a policeman was stabbed. He thought that the persons who were taken into custody and discharged by the consent of Mr. Clarkson were very leniently dealt with. He sent in a written report of what had taken place

to Sir R. Mayne. The report was produced and read. The Commissioners read portions of the evidence in which Superintendent Hughes had been described as having acted like a madman, that his face was distorted with rage, and that he had struck right and left at men, women, and children, &c., and asked him if such was the case?—Superintendent Hughes said he was not at all conscious of anything of the sort, and gave a general denial to the charges.

Superintendents May and Martin were subsequently examined—the latter respecting the cell accommodation at the police station, after which the Commission adjourned to this day.

FAILURE IN THE LAUNCH OF THE MARLBOROUGH.

Yesterday being fixed for the launch of the magnificent screw ship *Marlborough*, of 131 guns, and considerably larger than the *Duke of Wellington*, and it having been announced that Her Majesty would perform the ceremony of christening the ship, the occasion excited the greatest interest at Portsmouth, and vast numbers visited it from all parts, both by train and steamboat. Some 50,000 or 60,000 persons were present, 12,000 of whom were accommodated on platforms and booths. Compartments were set aside on the north side of the slip for Her Majesty and the Court; the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane; the Admiral Superintendent, Rear-Admiral Martin; members of Parliament, and officials. The Queen, Prince, and family left Cowes at eleven, and went direct for Portsmouth. The *Fairy* steamed direct under the stern of the *Marlborough*, Her Majesty being greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers from the thousands of persons congregated within the building-slip. On Her Majesty's disembarking, she was received by a guard of honour, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, &c., by whom the Royal party were conducted to the Royal apartments. Her Majesty then proceeded along the building slip, amid the plaudits of the spectators, to the christening booth at the head of the vessel, where she performed the ceremony of naming the ship, dashing the suspended bottle of wine against the noble vessel's bow with considerable energy. The Queen then returned along the slip to her own booth, and the launching of the vessel commenced. It went on very satisfactorily at first, and glided down the ways on which it rested in the most beautiful manner until it had nearly got out of the slip into deep water. It then, however, suddenly came to a stand still, about fifty feet of the fore part of the ship being still in the slip. To avoid accident, Her Majesty and the Court immediately left their booth and proceeded in the royal carriages, which were in attendance, to the residence of the Commander-in-Chief, to partake of luncheon, this having been one of the arrangements of the day. The most prompt measures were taken to give an impetus to the stationary vessel. Powerful steam tugs were brought into requisition, and hawsers and capstans were resorted to, but to no avail. The *Marlborough*, through the united and energetic exertions of 2,000 men, was safely got off, amid the enthusiastic cheers of those engaged, about midnight, and now lies afloat and safely secured in the harbour.

After luncheon at the Commander-in-Chief's, the Queen, Prince, and Court left for the Military Hospital, at Portsea, being accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, &c. Her Majesty made most minute inquiries of the patients as to their wounds, &c., taking down the names of about twenty-five of the worst cases. The Court afterwards returned to the dockyard, and left for Osborne.

LORD PALMERSTON'S OPPORTUNITY.

The *Daily News* of this morning ament the vacant offices of Postmaster-General and President of the Board of Health, says: "If rumour is to be believed, a wide divergency of views and aims separates one portion of the Administration from the other. It is said, we would fain hope truly, that Lord Palmerston, weary at last of personal unpopularity, and convinced by the deplorable failure of his attempt to govern upon the exclusive system, would fain try other ways and modes of rule in order to retain his tottering hold of power. It is said that the re-elections of Sir Wm. Molesworth and Sir Benjamin Hall without opposition have filled the fainting hearts of Lord Palmerston's personal friends with glad surprise. They would have him, as they say, stick to this sort of thing: what signifies it, after all, who are his subordinates, if he can only retain the topmost place of power? Or why not fill up every office with men of acknowledged ability, if that will really quiet the tempest of discontent that is howling around them? Nay, if that would do, why not prepare at once for a dissolution, and so get rid of the most impractical and impracticable House of Commons that has been in England during the present century?"

The committee on the adulteration of food re-assembled yesterday, and Mr. Redwood's examination was continued. He contended that there was no ground whatever for the charges which had been made against chemists and druggists, inasmuch as drugs were more free from adulteration than any other articles which were sold.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, August 1.

We have not any variation to note in the trade from Monday; the sales as then being very limited for every article.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 580 qrs; foreign, 5,740 qrs. Barley, English, — qrs.; foreign, 2,850 qrs. Oats, English, 330 qrs; Irish, 3,970; foreign, 13,030 qrs. Flour, English, 560 qrs; Irish —; foreign, — sacks, — barrels.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On the abolition of the COMPULSORY Newspaper Stamp, the price of the NONCONFORMIST was reduced one penny, in addition to the penny for the stamp. Consequently, the price of single copies is

Unstamped . . . Fourpence.
Stamped . . . Fivepence.

The stamped copies have the privilege of retransmission by post, as often as required, for FIFTEEN days after date, if so folded as to show the whole of the stamp. The unstamped copies, not exceeding four ounces in weight, may be posted without restriction of time, by attaching an ordinary penny postage stamp each time.

To Subscribers, at a distance from the Publishing-office, who require the service of the Post-office, the subscription for stamped copies is

TWENTY SHILLINGS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

So that for about FOURPENCE HALFPENNY a copy, our ANNUAL Subscribers receive the NONCONFORMIST free by post, with the privilege of retransmission for fifteen days.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Stamped.	Unstamped.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For one Quarter, in advance . . .	0 5 5	4 4
„ Half-year, „ . . .	0 10 10	8 8
„ a Year, „ . . .	1 0 0	17 4

From these terms no abatements will be allowed, except to the trade.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The terms for Advertising in the NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One line A Shilling.
Each additional line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find the NONCONFORMIST a valuable medium for their announcements.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to the Courtauld Testimonial Fund:—

	£ s. d.
Blyth Foster, Esq., Biggleswade . . .	1 0 0
Mr. Robert Dixon, Shacklewell . . .	0 10 0

“J. JERVIS.”—The Mortmain Bill of the present session has been withdrawn in the House of Lords.

“A SUFFERER.”—The Marriages Validity Bill has nothing to do with Mr. Heywood's measure for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which was withdrawn in the Commons on Wednesday last.

One or two paragraphs of religious news sent us by correspondents have been omitted in consequence of their purely local interest.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1855.

SUMMARY.

THE public is, as usual, on the *qui vive* for intelligence from the Crimea, but the magnetic telegraph has now been dumb for some time past respecting striking events, and informs us only that both the French and English, though interrupted by frequent sorties, are making steady approaches to the Russian batteries. Report asserts that another attempt to storm the Malakhoff is to be made immediately, and that General Pelissier is sure of success. But of this there is great doubt. Possibly, if the Malakhoff should be taken, batteries of almost equal strength in its rear may be found to confront our Allies and stop their progress; and even should the south side of Sebastopol fall into our hands, it will, we are told, require another campaign to destroy the northern batteries, and an attack upon the Russian fortified position on the heights surrounding the great fortress is hopeless, for “50,000 men may hold it against four times their number!” Preparations are therefore being made to pass another winter before Sebastopol, and a Vienna paper even ventures to speculate upon the arrangements of the Allies for the next campaign. Both the Vienna *Military Gazette* and the semi-official Paris *Constitutionnel* speak of the probability of the siege being raised. The latter journal has a remarkable statement on the subject. Kamiesch, the French basis of operations, being now strongly fortified, is described as “the sentinel—the keeper of the Russian citadel.” On the supposition that events should call the army to fresh points of the Russian territory, who does not see that the presence

of a few French and English ships at Kamiesch would suffice to nullify the entire offensive power of Sebastopol? Therefore, the possibility of the mobilisation of the allied army and of the nullification of Sebastopol are the two grand results of the transformation of Kamiesch into a place of war.” It would thus seem likely that, supposing the next assault should prove a failure, or that no further attack should be made, the Allies will endeavour to strike a blow somewhere before the campaign is ended—but whether in Bessarabia, on the Danube, at Odessa, at Perekop, or in the Sea of Azoff, is matter of pure speculation.

But while the allied generals are indecisive or able to accomplish nothing decisive, the cost of the war continues. The Chancellor of the Exchequer tells us, to our comfort, that 3,500,000*l.* will not cover the cost of the supplementary estimates; but he will give further explanations on a future occasion. Whatever the extra sum to be provided for, we may be sure he will not have recourse to a popular loan, however successful that scheme has proved in France. There is, indeed, something fabulous in the popularity of the new French loan of thirty millions. The applications, we are told by the *Moniteur*, have amounted to the astonishing sum of 144 millions, of which only twenty-four millions were on foreign account. It is just possible, recollecting how unscrupulous the Government of the Emperor Napoleon has proved in domestic policy, that these figures may be to some extent fictitious; but all testimony concurs in admitting the success of this financial scheme—a fact to be accounted for more by the tempting terms offered to the subscribers, than by the popularity of Louis Napoleon.

Diplomacy, it appears, is still active, though there is little chance at present of renewed negotiations between Russia and the Allies. Gossip, however, tells us of a lively correspondence between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, said to relate to new proposals of peace; while the well-informed *Journal des Débats* give the outline of some very important despatches that have passed between the Russian and Austrian Governments. Count Nesselrode has informed Count Buol that the Czar would have accepted the Austrian Minister's last proposals, with one or two trifling modifications. Russia, he further adds, views with satisfaction the occupation of the Principalities by Austria, protests that the armies of his master are now, as formerly, at the service of his former ally, and uses language which seems to imply that Russia will guarantee to Austria the continued occupation of the two Danubian provinces. Then it seems that the Prussian Government have also entered upon the diplomatic field, advised that past differences with Austria shall be forgotten and made a step towards the re-establishment of an *entente cordiale* with her rival. The new state of things has been approved of by the Frankfort Diet, which has, however, determined to keep the federal contingents on a war footing—a resolution interpreted as a scarcely concealed menace to France and England. The political situation is now simplified, and France and England once more stand alone in the great contest being waged against Russia.

An untoward accident, with sovereignty for a spectator, has given visible expression to the whole truth of our position. One of those monster locomotive men-of-war, whose size is so suggestive of sublime strength, and whose easy motion is so consonant to our sense of mysterious beauty, was yesterday to have been launched at Portsmouth, and christened by the name of “Marlborough.” The Queen came over from Osborne to attend the ceremony, and a great concourse, ashore and afloat, were ready with their shouts of pride and pleasure. But lo! the new monarch of the main would not enter her realm,—disdained or distrusted the wave,—and obstinately stuck fast in the slips from which she was expected to have glided down with graceful grandeur. Queen and people had to return mortified as well as disappointed, and the shipwrights to resume their work instead of receiving congratulations. The event is not only a lesson on the folly of building four times as many ships, and each twice as big, as we are able to use, even in a war with a naval Power, but a too apt representation of the general deadlock by land and sea—immense power, neutralised by unconsidered trifles.

The electors of Southwark and Marylebone, however, seem content to put up with the deadlock. They have returned Sir William Molesworth and Sir Benjamin Hall without dissent, and almost without question. In the former borough, it is true, the two or three hundred people crowded into a justice-room, may be only about as fair a representation of the electors, as the electors of the population at large. The partisans of a war Minister and a discontented commander, packed into a hot chamber, were not likely to care for anything but assurances that the war should be “carried on with vigour;” and these Sir William supplied in profusion, and with premeditated pre-

cision. “My noble friend Lord Palmerston” was made to say that he never had even listened to dishonourable terms of peace, and never would,—but, on the contrary, was about to strike a “body blow” against Russia. Whether these declarations,—with an arranged outburst of vehement invective against the opponents of the Turkish loan,—were a part of the organised deception we have adverted to elsewhere, or only an ebullition natural to the perverted politician—the democrat taken to Court—could not be investigated at the moment. Sir Charles, having nothing but a tale of personal grievance to oppose to these pretences of lofty statesmanship, prudently retired after telling the tale. And Mr. Hamilton, as an advocate of peace, could find no audience. There are, nevertheless, signs, unreported by the daily press, that the working men of the metropolis cannot be got, in open meeting, to prefer the continuance of the war, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, to its immediate termination.

The inquiries into the conduct of the police and the adulteration of food, are still incomplete. The committee on the Sunday sale of beer law abruptly terminated their investigation,—concluding that a case of public inconvenience had been made out, and declining to hear extended evidence of compensating benefit—and have brought in, by their chairman, a bill for extending public-house accommodation on the Sunday, to eleven at night. The Bill is already at nearly its final stage in the Commons, and will doubtless pass. We have thus, at least, an illustration of the uselessness of legislating for moral ends, in advance of public sentiment;—and the lesson is opportunely confirmed by the utter failure of the Maine Law in the State of New York; where it had been in nominal operation for a week, without in the least restricting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The metropolis continues in good health, for the time of year. The harvest prospects throughout England do not appear to have been impaired by the long, untimely rain. The potato disease reappears in Ireland, but not formidably. On the Continent, the crops are reported in admirable condition—but cholera prevails in many parts of Italy and Spain—and the east of France has felt a twinge of earthquake, doing at Lyons some slight damage, as well as shaking with alarm.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE dregs of a Parliamentary Session can hardly be spiced into piquancy. They are so flat that, even when disguised in newspaper reports, they are generally left untasted—if any one would realise the indescribable revulsion they produce upon those who are bound by duty to swallow them, we commend him to the Strangers' Gallery for a night or two at this period of the session. From that eminence he will look down upon a nearly deserted House, out of which all life seems to have departed. He will see rows of shining green benches untenanted—a small group of placemen augmented by some half-dozen or so independent members on the Treasury side—and, perched in solitary dignity, on the Opposition side, a dozen, at most, of the followers of Lord Derby. Ten to one he will not see Mr. Speaker in the chair, but Mr. Fitzroy at the right hand corner of the table, presiding over the deliberations of what is facetiously called a “Committee of the whole House.” He will hear scarcely a syllable of what is going on—but he will witness the frequent bobbing up and down of the same members who, amidst a hum of conversation, appear to be carrying on some interchange of sentiment across the table. After having endured the tediousness of this scene for a few hours, he will pity those who are condemned to bear it week after week, and he will, no doubt, be surprised to find that it is in this fashion that the details of legislation are arranged, and the money of the people voted away by millions.

The nature of the Parliamentary business done during the past week has been generally such as to require nothing in the way of illustrative description. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to noticeable incidents or bare results. Our readers will regret, but will hardly be surprised to learn, that the Church-rate Abolition Bill has been finally withdrawn for the present session. Sir W. Clay struggled hard to get it into committee, but was unable to surmount the impediments thrown in his way by the indifference of the Government, and the dogged resistance of the Opposition. On Tuesday se'nnight, when his bill stood among the orders of the day, preceded by enough notices of motion to prevent the possibility of its coming on before midnight, the House was counted out. On the following Wednesday it was so low down in the list, that nothing could be done with it but either to postpone it once more, or withdraw it. But mere postponement at this late period of the session, without the remotest chance of a practical result, inflicts needless

annoyance on the supporters of the measure. Sir William, therefore, wisely preferred the latter alternative, and gave notice of his intention to bring his bill forward once more, as early as possible next session.

The measure of the Vice President of the Board of Trade for altering the existing law of partnership has been abandoned—for the present, at least—but the Limited Liabilities Bill, applicable to joint stock companies, has been resolutely pushed through committee, and will probably have been sent up to the Lords by the time this paper reaches the hands of its readers. The opponents of the bill drew courage from the seeming indifference of Government to its fate. Its introduction was hailed by general assent. It passed its second reading without a division. And then for some weeks it appeared on the notice paper day after day, but invariably below some two or three other measures which the Ministry well knew would provoke interminable discussion, and when sent up to the Lords, would be certainly rejected. Pertinaciously was it appointed by the leader of the House to stand in the rear of such measures as the Scotch Education Bill, the Tenants' Compensation Bill, the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, until the period fixed by the Lords for declining to consider any measure which had not been read by them a second time had been reached. The few opponents of the bill, seeing it subjected to such treatment by its professed friends, naturally gathered heart, and on the motion made at a morning sitting last week, to go into committee, endeavoured to talk it out. Whereupon the Premier assumed a sudden air of zeal and indignation. He threatened the House to sit till September rather than give up the measure. The consequence of his firmness, which, however, might have been much more conveniently displayed a month or six weeks ago, has been as we have stated. Useless talk has been extinguished. The measure has been improved in committee, and there is hope that it may pass into law this session.

Two debates of some interest have taken place in Committee of Supply—one on the Educational Estimate for England and Wales, and the other on the grants for *Regium Donum*, Ireland, and the Theological Professors, Belfast. The first was introduced by a careful and able speech from Mr. Barnes, who objected to the grant as working injustice upon a large number of Her Majesty's subjects who cannot derive advantage from it, and as failing to accomplish the objects to which it is devoted. The latter position he supported by an analysis of the inspector's reports. His speech was respectfully listened to, and extorted compliments from his opponents. A quiet and thoughtful discussion followed, in which Sir John Pakington, Mr. Henley, Mr. Miall, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hadfield, and other members took part. The tone of the House is materially changing on this subject. It seems now to be tacitly, if not expressly, admitted, that no State machinery can reach the degraded classes, whose condition formerly constituted the main argument for State interference. But the failure of the present system has not yet been sufficiently extensive to lead to a change of opinion on the fundamental principle involved—and hence, while some call for more money, others demand a Minister of Instruction. Every debate tends to modify the unreasoning confidence with which Parliament originally took up this delicate and difficult subject. Mr. Barnes contented himself with the discussion. Had he proceeded to a division, he would not have received above half-a-dozen votes.

The debate on the Irish *Regium Donum*, and the Belfast Theological College, brought out not a few significant facts, and will probably do good. But this, as well as every other question, can only be discussed at serious disadvantage, so near the end of the Session. Of course, the movers of amendments found themselves in small minorities on division—but we think they are gradually producing an impression that public money is wasted when devoted to such objects. The Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians, however, will continue to vote together until one of these grants is abolished. Then we shall see an end to their fraternisation, for whoever first loses their share of the spoil, will turn with zeal upon those who remain in possession.

The interest of the session is now over. The Palmerston Administration are, for the present, firmly seated. Nothing remains to be done but putting together the fragments of the year's legislative labour, which cannot be completed before the 14th of this month—and then Her Majesty will dismiss us for the holidays—not before we need them.

"REGENERATED" TURKEY.

It is a time-honoured political maxim, that two and two do not always make four. The present relations of Turkey with her Allies illustrates this truth. We have sent out our fleets and armies to uphold "the integrity of the Ottoman empire," and to resist the encroachments of Russia—both

of them objects desirable enough in themselves. But, alas! the more nearly we realize the latter, the farther off does the former recede. We may humble Russia, but can we give strength to Turkey? Muscovite preponderance may be effectually put down, but how are we to resuscitate that heterogeneous thing called "the Turkish empire?"

Look, now, at her Government and finances. Her best statesman, Redchid Pasha, who has been the mainspring of all the reforms that have of late years been effected in her internal administration, and who has aimed to assimilate her to the European system of government, has, for some time been cashiered. His place has been supplied by the old Turkish party and the Sultan's brother-in-law. And what brought about the change? Mainly the intrigues of the French embassy, jealous of the influence of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The French Government, more anxious about personal objects than Turkish amelioration, hands over her *protégé* to the tender mercies of incapable and jobbing pashas. Turkey, exhausted by her efforts in the first year of the war, comes to European capitalists for a loan. That has been spent, but *how* is only matter of suspicion. It is believed that the major part of the sum has been absorbed by the corrupt officials that surround the Sultan's throne. More money is needed, and this time—so low is Turkish credit—it is necessary the new loan should be guaranteed by France and England. These Powers are to provide that the loan or subsidy (which it really is) is to be strictly applied to the purposes of the war—an arrangement of no little difficulty, if not impossibility. By way of security the Sultan has mortgaged the tributes of Egypt, and the customs' dues of Smyrna and Syria, which, as Mr. Bright has well observed, looks very much like the first step to the partition of Turkey.

There would be some consolation if these European aids were really effectual in even partially securing their professed object—say, only in building up the military power of the Sultan, so as to enable him for the future to resist external aggression. But here, again, our good intentions are frustrated—the effect does not follow the cause. Since the invasion of the Crimea, the military *prestige* of Turkey has been falling, until it has almost reached its lowest point. The hopes held out by the victories on the Danube, and the gallant defence of Silistria, have not been realised. The well-appointed forces of Omar Pasha, transferred to the Crimea, have become mere supernumeraries in the great conflict with Russia. They are not only not principals in the war waged for their country's defence, but mere spectators:—

"Every one is now certain," we are told by one of the correspondents of the daily press, "that there is no chance of their taking part in this campaign in the Crimea. The Turks are stationed near Balaklava, where they continue inactive—the victims of disease and disorganisation. Every one who wants to see active service is flying the army, or is struck down by disease. Sir Stephen Lakeman is gone home in evident despair of seeing any fighting this summer; the Poles have nearly all resigned; the only good cavalry officer in the army threw up his command last week at Eupatoria. Colonel Ballard and Cadell are gone away ill; Colonel Ogilvie died two days ago of cholera; Bairam Pasha has quitted the service; in fact, hardly a single European officer remains. The army is led by the dregs of the Turkish population, craven hounds, born and bred in infamy, terrible to women and children, but hares before armed men. The best thing the English Government can do is to spend no more of its money either in doctoring or instructing the most stiff-necked of races."

Such is the testimony of a disinterested witness as to the present condition of the army upon which depends the safety of Turkey from future aggression;—the body utterly disorganised, the head gone to Constantinople, enraged and disgusted with his position. In the capital itself military affairs are not much more promising. The proposed Turkish Legion of 30,000, numbers yet only 3,000, and the Indian officers appointed to discipline this contingent, lead a most inglorious and vexatious life in the Turkish capital. General Beatson's attempt to organise the Bashi-Bazouks has led to revolt. These uncouth banditti have dispersed over the country to plunder, and two war-steamers, we learn, have been sent to protect the town of the Dardanelles. And lastly, the Russian General, Mouravieff, though hundreds of miles away from his own country, stands so little in fear of his Mohammedan antagonists that he has advanced into Anatolia, coupled up the Turkish army in Kars, and even threatens Erzeroum. At all points the military *prestige* of Turkey has broken down, and even the experiment of officering her troops with Europeans has, thus far, failed.

* Without an efficient military force and an adequate exchequer, what, then, is to become of our Oriental *protégé*? Are we to erect a perpetual protectorate, or to occupy part of her territory, or to partition it? It is easy enough to settle terms of peace with Russia, but what is to be the fate of the Ottoman Empire? As Sir James Graham pithily remarked on a recent occasion, this is the problem which will tax the ingenuity of British statesmen for at least another generation.

THE DELUSION ALSO A SNARE.

MAZZINI has shown, in the form of a letter to a friend,—published in the *Daily News* of Monday,—with convincing clearness of reasoning, and impressive force of language, that our disasters in the war with Russia have arisen from a radical error of policy; and urges the immediate retrieval of that error. "You seem," says the illustrious Italian, ever eloquent as he is sagacious, "to be fighting, like Ajax, in the dark; only he was praying for light—you have it shining on you from every side, and shut your eyes resolutely against it." He reminds us that the predictions of Austria's obstinate and collusive neutrality, and of the difficulties consequent on trusting to her aid, have been "christened into facts." He illustrates the operation of our error by the last sad chapter of his own country's bootless struggles. He confesses himself "proud of loving, and of being loved in," a nation that so bravely faces the perils, and so quietly accepts the penalties, of war. But he challenges the possibility of conquering in the Crimea without enormous losses, and the political utility of the conquest when effected. And he sums up the dismal story of sufferings endured or entailed, with this crushing sentence—"One would say that the man who first planned the Crimean expedition, wanted to solve this problem: how to sink in an apparently plausible enterprise the best blood of England, and make her defenceless in a time of need."

In short, it is demonstrated by one of the most intelligent of foreign observers, that the war in which we have lost some thirty thousand men, and a hundred millions of money, is a delusion. Our readers have not had to wait for the demonstration from such a quarter. It has been our own constant, unwavering work these two years past, to distinguish between the false pretences on which the war has been conducted, and the honest sentiment by which public sympathy has been secured to it. The necessity of dealing, from week to week, with the many varying aspects of the same great question, is unfavourable to the preservation of a continuous view. We are the more thankful, therefore, when the pen of a master is employed in such a consecutive review and systematic argument as to make conviction inevitable to all but the unthinking or the deeply prejudiced. Nevertheless, we are deeply apprehensive that the influence of M. Mazzini's powerful exposition may be turned to an account which he would be among the first to deprecate. Even his exposure of the delusion may be, temporarily, used to strengthen and extend it to a snare.

There have just arisen unmistakable signs that a new and strictly Palmerstonian phase is about to be given to the war. It is now the fashion to denounce the faithlessness and despise the help of Austria. *Times* leaders represent Russia as engaged in forming against us a great German confederation. *Times* correspondence represents Prince Nesselrode as thanking Count Buol for his conduct of the Conference, and as offering to Austria the help of Russia in her retention of the Principalities. Simultaneously, the *Globe* and other Liberal journals, break out into laments over the bondage of Italy—menace King Bomba with expulsion from his throne by a military conspiracy in favour of Murat—parade the patronage by Piedmont of Cechetti, imprisoned by Tuscany for Bible-reading—and attribute to Mazzini an address dissuading the Italians from premature risings. Mr. Peel informs Lord Goderich that an Italian legion is about to be enrolled. The *Examiner* is at length gratified by the formation of a Polish legion. Count Zamoycki is summoned from Rustchuk, by electric telegraph, and arrives in London on Monday. The *Daily News* thereupon opines that the Polish General is taken into the confidence of the English War-office. And to-day, General Evans presides over a meeting, at which Lords Shaftesbury and Ebrington are to advocate the employment of "a Polish legion as the only effectual auxiliaries for carrying out the war, and the restoration of Poland as the only means for securing a durable peace." Here is surely a remarkable coincidence of events having a common tendency! If they be not the result of device, they constitute a most important conjuncture. They offer to a statesman an opportunity of changing the policy of two great empires—to a trickster, the means of prolonging a nearly exploded delusion, and the temptation to perpetrate a great crime. Which of these is impending? Are we on the eve of proclaiming, in sincerity and earnest, a crusade for the liberation of a continent? or are we about to sport with the most sacred hopes of nations, for the aid of a selfish purpose? Since the recent and repeated declarations of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston against the extension of the war to the nationalities, we cannot suppose that the former is seriously intended. It can be only as a specific measure, that the employment of Italians and Poles is intended. But we entreat to be considered when we say, there can be no more grievous wrong to those gallant

peoples than to employ the wrecks of their beaten armies in repairing the disasters of our own—to cajole their exiled patriots, the forlorn hope of future assaults upon the domestic enemy, into the service of a power which can repay them only with money and decorations. It is to beguile them and to defraud their country. The blood that is shed merely for pay is but the blood of freebooters,—and such will be the Polish blood shed for the Allies except on Polish soil. The blood of a nation's sons belongs to that nation alone,—and we who profess to anticipate another battle for Polish independence, should fear to hazard a single one of her lances against the walls that have shivered so many of our own. Let it be made a testing question at the meeting to-night—"What is the destination of the proposed Polish legion?" Nor let it be supposed that responsibility ends there. The noblemen and gentlemen who are prepared to say, "There can be no durable peace if Poland be not restored," are bound to say more. They are required by their care for Poland, as well as for Turkey, to say: "We will be no parties to the continuance of the war except this be done." For so long as the Governments of France and England are permitted to go on warring for inscrutable objects, the nationalities of Europe cannot but believe that we intend some day to place our banner at their head. And thus the delusion that is dishonouring us, may become a snare to destroy them.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN COMMITTEE.

Of the two Bills introduced late in the session for the repeal of the law of unlimited liability, one has been withdrawn, and the other has with difficulty survived the ordeal which was to test its worth as well as its vitality. For the limitation of liability in private partnerships, we must wait yet another session. The unfortunate sleeping partner may sleep on; for however wide awake, he is helpless to protect his property from the misfortunes or frauds of the firm in which he has only a money interest. The house tottering on the verge of bankruptcy, but shored up by the promise of friendly help as soon as such help is sanctioned by legal provisions, had better fall at once. The young trader waiting to take advantage of a special opportunity till Parliament permits the advantage without the risk of ruin, need wait no longer, but put up with the disappointment. All such cases are remitted for consideration to July, 1856.

Intending speculators in commercial companies may, however, rejoice and give thanks, send their prospectuses to the printers, and indulge in dreams of wealth. Not only is the subscriber of ten thousand pounds to be ensured from further loss by a cheap deed of registration, but even the humble investment of ten pounds may be made under similar security. Thanks to Lord Goderich, the obnoxious clause, limiting the operation of the Bill to companies with 25,000*l.* capital, rendering it worse than useless, has been knocked out; and Mr. Bouverie has succeeded in replacing it with no worse restriction than that the shares (twenty-five in number) be of the nominal value of 10*l.* each, twenty per cent. to be paid up without registration. The symmetry of the principle would have been better preserved without even this restriction, and the victory over the enmity or timidity of capitalists would have been the more complete. But how great a cause we have for joy and thankfulness is shown in the very simplicity of the achievement. Henceforth, a neighbourhood will really be at liberty to subscribe for the supply of its families with unadulterated groceries without putting all their goods and chattels at the mercy of the wholesale dealer.

And better still. As if to anticipate the defeat, or supplement the deficiencies, of the Limited Liabilities Bill, some good earl or learned lord has quietly carried through the Peers, and sent down to the Commons, a "Bill intitled an Act for Facilitating the Erection of Dwelling-houses for the Labouring Classes." This commendable object is accomplished by the simple provision,—that any number of persons not less than six may, by subscribing articles of association in the form prescribed, form themselves into a company, which, upon registration by the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies, shall be a body corporate, capable of buying or leasing land (not more than ten acres at one time), for the erection of dwellings, to be let by the week or month, or on lease of not longer term than twenty-one years. The regulations that follow place such buildings under the inspection of the Board of Trade, and exact special penalties for neglect of the health and comfort of the inhabitants. We cannot decide at a glance in how far this Bill is rendered unnecessary by that above-mentioned, but our impression is that it concedes peculiar facilities for the prosecution of enterprises than which none can be more laudable. As it has been read a second time in the Commons without opposition, we can foresee no impediment to its passage; and trust that it will be worked with philanthropic earnestness and enterprising spirit.

THE WAR.

THE CRIMEA.

Telegraphic news from the Crimea is very meagre. The following despatches from General Pelissier have been published:—

CRIMEA, July 25, 3 A.M.—After brisk artillery fire, the Russians made a sortie about midnight on the left of the Little Redan. As we are now quite close to them it took the enemy only an instant to reach our gabionnades. They were vigorously received by the Chasseurs-à-pied of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th Regiment of Infantry of the line. The Russians beat a hasty retreat, abandoning some wounded, and eight killed, between our ambuscades and the fosse of the place. A very dark night enabled them to carry off the others. This affair does honour to Lieutenant-Colonel De Taxes, of the Infantry, and to Captain Leccoq, of the Engineers. General Bisson was on duty in the trenches.

CRIMEA, July 27, 11 P.M.—The Phlegethon has arrived at Kamiesch, bringing exchange prisoners from Odessa. The exchange of prisoners of war continues. The French officers speak highly of their treatment by the Russians. Nothing new.

The substance of all General Simpson's telegraphic despatches is, that "the siege works are progressing favourably," from which we may infer that the fire which was opened upon the Redan upon the 10th instant has been continued from time to time, and that it is in pursuance of some definite and fixed point to which the allied generals have made up their minds. General Simpson reports the death, from cholera, of Colonel Vico, the French Commissioner at the British head-quarters throughout the war, and speaks of him in the highest terms of praise as a soldier and a Christian. Mr. Calvert, formerly Consul at Gallipoli, has also died of cholera at the British head-quarters. In other respects there is a concurrence of testimony to the effect that the health of both armies is unexpectedly good, and that the summer has not been distinguished, even in a remote degree, by the amount of sickness so confidently anticipated.

The French have got so near to the Malakhoff that it is impossible to depress the guns of that fortification sufficiently to reach them, and in this comparatively secure position they have established a *place d'armes* large enough to shelter 5,000 men. They are also erecting powerful batteries at the head of Careening Bay, so as to prevent the remnant of the Russian fleet in the Great Harbour from coming to the aid of the besieged when the next assault of the Malakhoff takes place. The same thing is doing on the English side at the head of the inner harbour. Guns of the largest calibre are getting into position there, with a view to command the Russian ships, and, in conjunction with the Russian batteries, to place them between two fires, or compel them to retire quite out of range. It is obvious that these preparations will occupy a considerable time; and one of the latest telegraphic despatches, unofficial, states that the assault is not expected to take place for three weeks. Meanwhile, the Russians are making the most strenuous exertions to render the attack unsuccessful, whenever it may occur. Formidable entrenchments are springing up in the rear of the Redan and the Malakhoff, so that the possession of those strongholds will by no means involve the immediate capture of even the south side of the fortress.

According to a private letter from Balaklava, General Pelissier has made arrangements for the next storming. The first right column will be commanded by General Bosquet, and the left by General Simpson. The corps detached to support the assault will be commanded by General Pelissier himself.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* forwards us "a rumour of the day," that a bold and desperate attempt will be made by a hundred vessels of every kind, with 40,000 men, to force a way into the great harbour of Sebastopol, and land in the midst of the place, whilst a simultaneous attack on land will be made, and that its success is hardly doubted. (?)

Direct intelligence from the Crimea comes down to the 17th. An order of the day of General Pelissier says, that no sorties of the enemy sensibly interrupt the victorious progress of the besiegers. It also makes honourable mention of the conduct of the division of Canrobert on the 18th ult. The Zouaves of the Guard also distinguished themselves. The French have established batteries in the ravine of Karabelnia. The Russian Guards have arrived. Order is restored at Kertch. The inhabitants have returned since the arrival of General Esmond. On the 11th, the Russians shelled heavily; Lieutenant Monsell, of the 39th, was killed. Flies were troublesome. The railway is not so firmly laid as could be wished, but the working was improved. On the night of the 12th, the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. The French battery, opposite the Malakhoff, was knocked to pieces, a colonel and thirty officers and men put *hors de combat*, and the siege works received a decided check. The battery at the White Works still goes on.

On the 12th, the French and Turks finally returned from their reconnaissance, and the country about Baidar was again in the hands of the Cossacks. "The quantity of cattle driven in by them is very great. The beasts, though not of the large size we are accustomed to in England, are finer and better fed than those obtained in Asia Minor; at least as we see them after a voyage across the Black Sea. An attack on the Russian position is considered all but hopeless. Nature seems as if she had constructed the plateau they occupy as a vast defensible position, which 50,000 men may hold against four times their number."

It is stated in a private letter from an officer that Generals Pelissier and Simpson are on the "very best terms" with each other.

The gunboats from England were beginning to arrive in the Black Sea, and were to be employed, it was said, on the coasts of the Sea of Azoff, the Putrid Sea, and the mouth of the Don.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

A Vienna letter of the 24th states that the Dowager Empress of Russia had written to the mother of the Empress of Austria, demanding one favour, that Austria will continue to maintain her proposition to the Allies. This prayer is enforced with all the earnestness which one who is conscious of approaching calamity could only employ. The Russian Government would therefore appear not to be at their ease; and a private letter from Oldenburg states positively that they are extremely uneasy about Sebastopol.

At a meeting of the Frankfurt Diet, on the 26th ult., a resolution was adopted, thanking Austria for its exertions in the cause of peace, commending her for not seeking to extend the obligations of the confederation, declaring that Germany is not at this moment called to take new engagements upon itself, and finally resolving to maintain the federal contingents of the several States in a posture of preparedness for war. The voting was unanimous.

The *Débats* has received from Vienna an analysis of a note from M. de Nesselrode to M. de Buol, dated July 5, which goes farther than anything that has yet seen the light to prove the existence of a "secret understanding" between Austria and Russia. Immediately after the Conference, M. de Buol addressed to Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, a series of despatches, informing him, down to the minutest particulars, of what passed at Vienna in the closing sitting of June 4th, authorising him at the same time to furnish M. de Nesselrode with copies. These despatches, although of a confidential nature, were, however, communicated to the Cabinets of Paris and London. The note of M. de Nesselrode was addressed to Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Ambassador at Vienna, for the information of the Austrian Minister; and about the 12th of July the Prince and M. de Buol had a conference on the subject, according to the *Débats*. M. de Nesselrode follows step by step, and in all their details, the despatches and notes of the Austrian Chancery, and approves of them all without reserve, holding up the conduct of Austria as a model of wisdom and foresight. M. de Buol having confided to Count Esterhazy his regrets that the propositions which he had at one time hoped to induce the Western Powers to accept had been broken off, M. de Nesselrode expresses his sympathy with M. de Buol's regrets, and shares his hopes that negotiations may soon be resumed. M. de Buol cannot possibly desire peace more ardently than M. de Nesselrode does, and M. de Nesselrode deplors equally with M. de Buol the unfortunate differences which can only have occurred in consequence of an unaccountable misunderstanding. According to M. de Nesselrode, the last proposition of Austria offered a very acceptable solution, and Russia would scarcely have asked even for a trivial modification of them. The moment that Russia was to treat directly with Turkey, her dignity was untouched, and she might without any wound to her honour have made almost all the concessions indicated by Austria. Austria desires to occupy the Principalities. So much the better for everybody. Russia is even more anxious than Austria can be for the independence of Turkey. If the Court of St. Petersburg has shown itself facile in regard to the two first points; if it has made no serious objection to the arrangements relative to the Principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, the Court of Vienna knows perfectly well that it was, above all things, out of consideration for Austria; and if the third point was not settled as easily as the two first, the Court of Vienna will admit that it was not the fault of the Court of St. Petersburg. In conclusion, M. de Nesselrode renews his protestations against the intention imputed to Russia of making war upon Austria. Such a war, it is declared, is impossible. The Russian armies have been, and may be again, at the service of Austria. They will never fight against her. To assure M. de Buol of this, the Russian Chancellor employs the most solemn expressions—expressions such as bind in the strongest manner the honour and conscience of men.

M. de Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, gives the most positive contradiction to the reiterated assertions of the *Gazette de Cologne*, that he is about to leave Paris.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

There has been another "flag of truce" affair in the Baltic. The correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following particulars on the subject:—

Information was given to the Driver, that several merchant vessels were lying in the small harbour of Raumo, a port on the coast of Finland, fifty or sixty miles from Gamla Karlby, the scene of the Vulture and the Odin's boats' misfortune last year. The boats of the driver were accordingly manned, armed, and sent into the harbour, hoisting a flag of truce, to demand that these vessels should be given up, threatening that if this demand were refused, summary measures would be taken to punish the authorities, in the shape of burning and destroying the town, and otherwise ill-treating the peaceful inhabitants of Raumo. A venerable gentleman, calling himself the chief magistrate of the place, most humbly informed the British officer that for the sake of humanity he trusted that he would not proceed to extremities; that of course the vessels were at his command; all he had to do being to take peaceful possession. The boats accordingly pulled towards the vessels. Previous to boarding, to take them in tow, it was thought advisable to haul down the flag of truce; the moment this was done, from every house and every bush, from behind every corner, bang went the deadly Minié rifle, and grape from field-pieces. Seven men were put *hors de combat*.

at the first volley, two killed, and five wounded. Seeing nothing but certain death could result from either opposition or from perseverance in their object, a precipitate retreat was made; and so ended this unfortunate affair, which already is magnified by the Russians into a defeat.

The promised "hundred pennants" are now in the Baltic. The English have 85 vessels of war, with 2,091 guns; the French 16 vessels of war, with 408 guns. In the combined fleet there are 23 line-of-battle ships, with 1,853 guns; 31 frigates and corvettes, with 554 guns; 29 smaller steamers and gun-boats, with 78 guns; 18 mortar-boats and other craft, with 21 guns—in all, 101 vessels and 2,506 guns. Sir Charles Napier had with him 19 ships-of-the-line, 12 frigates, 17 corvettes, eight smaller steamers, and an hospital ship. The combined naval force of the Allies now in the Baltic is nearly double that which was placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Napier; when the floating batteries arrive, it will be rather more than double.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE: LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S INSTRUCTIONS.

An official paper has been published, containing the instructions given to Lord John Russell when he received his appointment of English Plenipotentiary at the Vienna Conference. The whole document is conceived in a straightforward manner. The necessity of the total emancipation of the Principalities and the Danube from Russian control, and of an honest settlement of the subject of the fourth point, are each pointed out in explicit terms. With respect to the third point the following remarks are made:—

The end in view is the formal recognition of the Turkish empire in its character as an independent and self-existent state, as a member of the great European family, and as an essential element of the balance of power in Europe. One of the means by which that end is to be accomplished is the abrogation of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea. How this is to be effected with the least inconvenience to the Powers of Europe, is the problem to be solved. It might be brought about by a common agreement that the maritime Powers should maintain in the Black Sea a force adequate to counterbalance the naval forces which Russia has heretofore maintained, and, if uncontrolled, may again hereafter maintain, in that sea. But this would be nothing more than an armed truce, liable to be interrupted at every moment by chance collisions, and entailing on the maritime powers a perpetual expenditure to keep up, at a distance from their arsenals, an efficient force in the Black Sea, while Russia, having her arsenals at hand, and her harbours of refuge always open, would be relieved in a great measure from the costs to which the other Powers would be exposed. It may well be doubted whether, after a few years, Great Britain would continue such an expenditure. This object might be effected by a twofold process—by reducing the maritime force of Russia in the Black Sea within reasonable compass, and by opening that sea, with the consent of Turkey, to the maritime forces of other nations. Her Majesty's Government would much regret that the Porte should be so impressed with a sense of its own comparative weakness as to be prepared to abdicate its power to defend the Turkish empire against even a limited display of hostile force. It would be better for the nations of Europe that the Porte should be encouraged to rely on its own resources, though left at liberty to call in the aid of friendly Powers to counteract the menaces of its powerful neighbour; but the reduction of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea within such bounds as might, in co-operation with an equal Turkish force, suffice to provide adequate protection for peaceful commerce, would have the further indirect advantage of preventing, at any future period, the march of Russian armies on Constantinople, or at all events of rendering any such operation one of extreme hazard: for as far as present experience extends, the support of a powerful fleet, capable of co-operating with the advance of armies, and affording the means of providing them with requisite supplies, is essential to the success of any movement on the Turkish capital. The imposition, therefore, of adequate restrictions on the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea would give to Turkey the material protection of which she stands in need; while her recognition as an essential element in the balance of power in Europe would afford her a moral guarantee, under the safeguard of which she might fearlessly carry out those plans of internal reform and social reorganisation which have been so earnestly pressed upon the Porte for many years."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The immediate construction of a citadel at Heligoland is intended. The plans and estimates have been sent to London.

The *Daily News* says General Count Zamoyski has arrived in London, by special invitation from the Government. He comes direct from the East, and it is evident he can only have been invited to England with a view to enable Ministers to arrive at some final decision on the Polish question. The meeting on the affairs of Poland, on Wednesday (this day), will afford Ministers an opportunity of testing the feelings of the country on this question.

An address was presented to Sir G. Brown, at Leamington, on Saturday. In his reply, he deprecated any change in the mode of officering the army, for it was precisely because the officers were gentlemen, that the men were so attached to them. He wished that the Committee of Inquiry had examined some French officers, who had been associated with the English troops, and they would have found that our Allies formed a very different estimate of the merits of our troops from that which had been formed by some of his own countrymen.

Omar Pasha has received the highest honours at Constantinople. He wished to take the command in Asia, but the Porte desired him to return to the Crimea.

A very lively correspondence is carried on between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor Napoleon, which is communicated to the English Government.

The Duke of Cambridge, it appears, has not been appointed to take the command of the Foreign Legion,

orders having been sent out to Scutari for the Duke's grooms and horses to return to England.

A new war projectile, invented by Captain Disney, was tried on Monday in the grounds near Chelsea Hospital. The invention consists in fitting shells with a bursting charge of powder contained in a metal cylinder, and filling the rest of their space with a highly combustible fluid, which upon exposure to the air ignites everything with which it is brought into contact.

At the Cape, 4,244l. has been subscribed to the Patriotic Fund.

A Vienna letter states that Schamyl had been murdered by some of his chiefs, who believed he was holding communication with the Russians. According to another account, the Circassian chieftain had made a descent upon Tiflis.

The Turkish Government has published an official notice prohibiting journals from speaking of plans of campaign, and recommending them to publish merely facts of the day. Infractions of this regulation will be punished with suspension, and severe punishment for second offences.

The town of the Dardanelles is, so to speak, in a state of siege. A corps of Bashi-Bazouks in the pay of the English, and forming part of the troops commanded by General Beatson, broke into houses, violated women, assassinated people in the streets, and committed such horrible excesses of all kinds, that the inhabitants left the place and abandoned it to pillage. The French Consul had organised a defence of the town, and 500 rebels had submitted. General Beatson proposed to send them to the Crimea to act with the Syrian cavalry. The frigates *Euménide* and *Tisiphone* have approached the place, to afford aid in case of need.

There is now in the Crimea an effective force of about 5,600 sabres, and when the squadrons are complete they will be 8,000. They are encamped about Kamara and Tchorgoun, under the orders of Major-General Scarlett.

The *Times* urges an expedition to the Danube, to destroy the fortress and to liberate the corn ships. A question also arises as to how long we shall be disposed to permit Austria to occupy the Principalities, by which she sets free the Russian army for service in the Crimea, and embarrasses any offensive operations in the Principalities.

Foreign and Colonial.

RUSSIA.

The *Vienna Military Gazette*, of Wednesday last, asserts that General Tottleben (not Todleben), the able engineer of Sebastopol, is recovering. *Le Nord* has the same statement.

The Emperor of Russia has made Prince Gortschakoff a Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, in recompense for his extraordinary labours and zealous and useful services at the Conference at Vienna.

General Osten-Sacken, it is rumoured, is so ill that he has given in his resignation.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff had published an order of the day, thanking the inhabitants of New Russia and Bessarabia for their patriotism, and announcing the arrival in the Crimea of the 7th and 15th divisions from Bender and Odessa.

The accounts from the Crimea speak of the great losses of the Russian troops from disease, heat, want of provisions, and particularly want of room in the hospitals of Simferopol, Bakshi-Seral, Perekop, Theodosia, &c. The want of surgeons and dressers is very sensibly felt in the Crimea, although every available member of the profession had been forwarded thither from Odessa. According to official reports, 500 men, severely wounded, arrived at Simferopol on the 15th inst., but could not be accommodated. An arrival of sick and wounded at Nicholaieff, the tenth that has been despatched thither, also could not be accommodated. On the way from Sebastopol thither, 25 per cent. had died of cholera and hæmorrhage; many had been obliged to be left in Perekop and Kachowka. Of all the Russian sailors and marines who distinguished themselves so brilliantly in Sebastopol, there are now left only 1,325.

We find, in different German papers, the announcement of failures without end amongst the Russian commercial houses. At Moscow, Government manufactories are being closed and companies dissolved; for instance, one of the most important, the company for the navigation of the Volga, established in 1844. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Presse* observes that since the promulgation of the decree forbidding the exportation, not only of Russian gold and silver coin, but of all foreign coin even in circulation within the empire, "the last blow has been given to the commercial connexions existing between Russia and the other states—her neighbours." The commercial, industrious, money-getting part of the Russian population, the so-called German element, will, in all likelihood, ere long begin to think the war too costly.

FRANCE.

The applicants for the new French loan of 30,000,000l. have exceeded all expectation. The official report gives the amount received at nearly 3,600,000,000l. The subscribers number 310,000. The subscriptions of 50l. reach 230 millions.

The Emperor left suddenly for Eaux Bonnes on Wednesday, and returned with the Empress to Paris yesterday. There was a fire the other day in that little watering-place. The Empress, though in delicate health, arrived shortly after the commencement of the conflagration, and, by her presence, encouraged the inhabitants in their efforts.

Prince Napoleon Jerome, in returning thanks at the dinner given him last week by the persons connected with the Universal Exhibition, has defined the present system of government in France as "an organised democracy." His remark may be worth preserving. After speaking of the Universal Exhibition, the success of which he pointed to as an indication of the strength of an organised democracy; "in fact," he added, "we are a nation of democracy and equality by our habits, our institutions, and more particularly our objects. With us the *employé* becomes a minister; the workman, a manufacturer; the peasant, a landowner; the soldier, a general; and the whole people crown themselves by raising to the throne a dynasty of its own choice. The sovereign understands the genius of his nation."

It has been arranged that Queen Victoria shall arrive in Paris by the Strasburg Railway, the approaches to the northern railway station in the Place Lafayette being crooked, narrow, ugly, and inconvenient. Her Majesty will make her triumphant entry into Paris by the magnificent new street called the Boulevard de Strasburg, and will pursue the Boulevards proper to the Madeleine, entering the Tuileries by the Place de la Concorde. The Strasburg Company has voted 20,000l. for decorations and extraordinary expenses on the occasion of the expected Royal visit. The apartments at the Palace of St. Cloud are being prepared for Queen Victoria, where Her Majesty is expected to arrive on the 16th or 17th August. The sleeping-room will be so arranged as to form a counterfeit presentment of the Royal bed-chamber at Windsor Castle. Forty of the finest pictures in the Louvre are to be removed from the Museum, and conveyed to St. Cloud to deck the walls of the sleeping-room. In the Palace of Versailles the theatre, which is decorated in the style of Louis XIV., is being provided with chandeliers, carpets, &c. In the Champ de Mars a grand review is to take place.

A letter from Lyons announces a sharp shock of an earthquake in that city between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday. Some houses were damaged, but no lives lost. The same shock was felt at Valence, on the Rhone.

There are now seven English places of worship in the French capital. Church of England—at Rue Marbeuf, Champs Elysées, at eleven and three o'clock; at the Oratoire, near the Louvre, at eight and three; at the Rue d'Agnesseau, and at the British Embassy, at eleven and three. Wesleyan—Rue Royale, 23, at twelve and half-past seven. Presbyterian—Faubourg St. Honoré, 180, at half-past ten and three. Evangelical—Service by clergymen of various denominations, Rue de la Madeleine, 17, at twelve o'clock.

SPAIN.

It has been determined to draw up an official memorandum explaining and justifying the conduct of the Government in relation to the affairs of the Church, and, after communicating it to the Pope, to send it to all the States of Christendom. M. Pacheco is then to be recalled from Rome. The *Epoca* says, on the authority of a letter from Rome, that the Pope is about to hold a secret Consistory with the purpose of stating his reasons for breaking off diplomatic relations with Spain. M. Franchi, the Nuncio, left Madrid on the 19th.

The Spanish clergy continue their opposition to the new order of things. The Bishop of Saragossa, in a circular addressed to his clergy, expressly forbids to contribute whether directly or indirectly, to the execution of the law of "desamortisement." He even tells them to cede but to armed force. The Bishop of Zamora goes even further. He has distributed a pamphlet, written in the most violent language, in which the Queen and her Government are called spoliators who are not worthy to have any regard paid to them.

Espartaco is reported to be very unwell. The other day he was compelled to quit the church of San Isidor very suddenly.

The *Delats* notices a report of some scheme for proclaiming a dictatorship in the person of either Espartaco or O'Donnell.

Advices from Barcelona speak of the ruinous effects of the insurrection. Many of the influential manufacturers and opulent individuals had left, or were preparing to leave, that city; 500,000,000 reals had been withdrawn from circulation; and thousands of the working population had been reduced to hopeless beggary.

Cholera is making great ravages in Spain. At Granada, from the 27th ultimo to the 14th instant, not fewer than 1,617 persons had died of it. At Burgos it was making great havoc.

ITALY.

The Genoa papers of the 21st state that some of the monks in Sardinia have carried resistance to the new act on convents so far as to ring the alarm bells as an appeal to the people against the agents of the law. In no case was the appeal successful.

The *Monitore Toscano* states that the Pope has resolved to appoint an Italian bishop to "the now vacant See of Constantinople."

The cholera is extremely severe at Ancona and most of the coast towns on the Adriatic, as well as throughout the provinces of Bologna, Romagna, and La Marca, with the exception of the loftiest situations. The Austrian garrisons are suffering severely.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 25th at Turin, without fortunately occasioning any damage or accident. Its direction was from east to west. It lasted about four seconds, and was stronger in certain parts of the city than in others.

A letter from Rome, in the *Piemonte* of Turin, states that Father Becks, the General of the Jesuits, has had a narrow escape from the hands of an assassin.

AMERICA.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, writing a week after the Prohibitory Liquor Act came into legal operation, says: "The New York liquor law has thus far proved an abortion. In most of our large cities no attempt is made to enforce it."—The *Saratoga Republican* says: "No attention whatever is paid to the law at Saratoga. There is more drinking than ever in proportion to the number of guests at the Springs."—The *Detroit Free Press* says of the prohibitory law now in operation in that state: "If liquor legislation shall take the same direction in New York that it has taken in Michigan, it is immaterial what it may be. In the city of Detroit the law is utterly disregarded, and prosecutions seem to have ceased. Public opinion has effectually killed it—as effectually as repealing the statute could do."

In the Cincinnati United States' Commissioners Court, the British Consul had been held to bail in the sum of 2,000 dols., on a charge of enlisting troops for the British service in the Crimea. Messrs. Turnbull and Hamilton were also held in 1,000 dols. each, and Captain Palmer in his own recognisance, to appear before the United States' Court to answer a similar charge.

Colonel Kinney and a small party of Filibusters had been wrecked near St. Domingo, while on the passage to Nicaragua. No lives were lost.

The heat in New York has been so intense, that in one day more than a dozen deaths took place by sun-strokes.

Advices of the 11th from Havannah state that the disarming of the negro militia was progressing, their services being no longer required.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa announces that General Pepe is so ill that serious fears are entertained for his life.

Iskender Bey and the Duke of Newcastle have arrived at Constantinople.

Letters from Berlin express great fear respecting the state of health of the King of Prussia.

Chamouni, so severely visited only three years ago by a wasting inundation, has again fallen a prey to a most severe calamity. A fire broke out soon after three o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and has completely laid in ruins the half of the village. The Hotel la Couronne is entirely burnt down, and the Hotel de Londres et d'Angleterre is very much injured. Most of the houses destroyed by the fire belong to the poorer inhabitants. A subscription was immediately opened on behalf of the sufferers, and the English chaplain residing here during the season, as well as the British Consul at Geneva, will thankfully receive any contributions.

Letters from the East Indies mention that Miss Catherine Hayes has departed from Calcutta for Australia, where her popularity is described as being almost without limit, and her gains beyond all precedent.

Intelligence has been received of the almost total loss of the fine collection of antiquities which the agents of the French Government have been employed for some years past in bringing together, from the various ruins of Assyria and Babylonia, for deposit in the Museum of the Louvre. This collection consisted, firstly, of all the antiquities found at Khorsabad during the last four years—namely, one colossal pair of bulls, several statues of the Assyrian gods, a series of bas-reliefs, a very large collection of inscribed bricks, cylinders, and tablets, a set of iron implements, ivory and gold ornaments, and numerous small objects of art; secondly, of a very extensive series of bas-reliefs from Koyunjik and Nimrud, about 150 in number; and, thirdly, of the entire proceeds of M. Fresnel's Babylonian Commission, which were packed in forty or fifty cases, and were believed to be of great value. They were lost by the upsetting of a boat going down the river to Bussorah, and lie in about five fathoms of water, without any hope of their being recovered. It is some consolation to know that M. Place has secured photographs of the Khorsabad marbles, while those of Koyunjik have been sketched by the British Museum artist, Mr. Boucher, and that Colonel Rawlinson has brought home with him copies of the lost inscriptions.

The Cantonal court-martial at Berne was lately called upon to try an Anabaptist, who, being drawn for the army, refused to serve on religious grounds. The court sentenced him to exile so long as he should persist in his refusal.

A letter from Athens mentions that the Greek Chamber has passed a vote of thanks to Lord Carlisle, for the favourable manner in which the Greeks are mentioned in a recent work, particularly on the subject of religious tolerance.

Respecting the commercial treaty with Siam, the *Times* remarks, that our trade with that country, even under the prohibitive system, was considerable. The country produces good sugar, rice, and dye woods, and has 6,000 consumers for such of our productions as they may require. It is added that the King of Siam is a very remarkable man, who has been taught by the missionaries the English language, and a little Latin, and has imbibed from them liberal ideas, which place him in singular contrast to most of the rulers of the eastern nations.

There has been a revolt of Arabs at Tripoli, who have defeated some 6,000 Turkish troops, with the loss of six guns, baggage, and 200 men.

The Viceroy of Egypt, Said Pacha, left Alexandria on the 14th for Bagdad, with 12,000 men, to put down the revolted Bedouins.

Chevalier Massina d'Azeglio, in humanely saving a child from fire the other day at Pesio, nearly lost his sight; his face was severely burned.

It is affirmed in letters from Madrid that a marriage which has been long talked of between Prince

Adalbert of Bavaria and the Infante Ernestina de Bourbon, daughter of Don Francisco de Paula, has been definitively resolved on.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

The remains of Lord Raglan, on Wednesday, were carried from Bristol to Great Badminton with much ceremonial observance. The coffin was transferred from the Caradoc to the Star steamer, at six o'clock in the morning—guns firing from Brandon Hill, and the church bells ringing a muffled peal. At eleven, the Star left the basin, under a salute of nineteen guns from the Caradoc, and steamed slowly up the harbour, followed by a double line of fifty row-boats in mourning, and watched by thousands of spectators. The coffin stood amidships, under a temporary canopy and guarded by fifteen Artillerymen and a party of seamen. The staff of the late Field-Marshal stood on the quarter-deck. At the Quay Head were assembled the Mayor and Corporation; the hearse and funeral array; an escort of Blues, Hussars, and the men of a field-battery, 200 strong. Besides these there were a few of the heroes of the Crimean battles, and a strong muster of veterans who had fought with Lord Fitzroy Somerset in the Peninsula. From the Quay, the procession set out on its five miles pilgrimage to the Fishponds, thus conveying the body on to the estates of the house of Beaufort. This procession, two miles long, passed through streets hung with black cloth and other signs of mourning, the houses frequently bearing mottoes—as *Non bello sed senectute victus*, or "Peace to the soul of the departed brave; his body shall sleep, but his name liveth evermore." The greatest order prevailed along the line of route, which was everywhere thronged with people.

The funeral of the deceased general took place on Thursday. The body lay in state in the great hall of Badminton House, guarded by soldiers of the Gloucestershire Hussars. The orders and medals, the sword, the baton, the hat of the late Marshal, were displayed on velvet cushions at its head. The windows of the hall were darkened, and the apartment was lighted with wax candles. A goodly number of the gentry of the county and the Beaufort tenantry were admitted to pay a last respect to the dead. In the funeral procession to the church, the coffin was carried by twelve men of the Gloucestershire Hussars, and the pall upheld by the Duke of Richmond, Major-General Cator, Lieutenant-General Sir George Scovell, General Sir Hew Ross, Earl Howe, Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, and General Lord Downes. The present Lord Raglan was chief mourner, and many members of the Beaufort family, and intimate friends, followed the coffin. When it was lowered into the vault, Lord Raglan threw in the wreath of "immortelles" placed on the coffin by General Pelissier in the Crimea, and it was buried with the remains of his comrade in arms.

THE RE-ELECTIONS FOR SOUTHWARK AND MARYLEBONE.

The election for Southwark took place, on Friday, in the Town-hall. There were three candidates, Sir W. Molesworth, Sir Charles Napier, and Mr. John Hamilton. Sir William was the first speaker, and his address was mainly taken up with the War. He made a special attack upon the opponents of the Turkish Loan in the House of Commons—

I shudder even now at the thought of the success of their nefarious enterprise, which a mere accident defeated. If it had succeeded, Turkey would have lost the loan, which was indispensable for the maintenance of her army and for the vigorous prosecution of the war; the war would have been stunted and starved; and France would have been justly offended at the fickleness of our conduct, and would have ceased to have faith in our assurances. These evils, of enormous magnitude, a portion of the Opposition were prepared to encounter, thereby giving the lie to their warlike professions and to their pretended zeal for the French alliance, and showing that for the sake of annoying a political antagonist, or of obtaining office, they were ready at any moment to peril the safety of their country and the honour of the Crown. I therefore denounce the conduct of those men and their want of patriotism as deserving of the severest censure and condemnation from all persons and all parties who have the interest and honour of their country at heart, and who do not wish that we should stand alone in this mighty struggle without a friend or ally.

After a defence of the Crimean expedition and of the general objects of the war, he specially vouched for Lord Palmerston's earnestness.

I know the sentiments and opinions of my noble friend Lord Palmerston on this subject. I am convinced that he knows his duty, and will do his duty to the people and Sovereign of this empire; that he will reject, as he has without hesitation rejected, any dangerous or insufficient proposals for the termination of the war, and that no Government of which Lord Palmerston is the head will ever consent to any peace which is not both safe and honourable. (Loud cheers.)

So much uproar prevailed throughout the proceedings, that Sir William was obliged to address his speech to the reporters. Sir Charles Napier's speech consisted of a repetition of his grievances, and a general attack on the late Government, making some exceptions in favour of Lord Palmerston and Sir William Molesworth. Mr. Hamilton had hardly begun to speak before his speaking came to an end. He accused the Government of carrying on the war "to support a tyrant on the throne—he meant Louis Napoleon." This raised a hurricane of denunciation—cries of "Off, off!" "Shame!" "He's a Russian spy!" "Turn out the Red Republican!" Mr. West withdrew his nomination of Mr. Hamilton. A majority of hands were

held up for Sir William Molesworth, and he was declared duly elected.

Sir Benjamin Hall, the new Commissioner of Public Works, was re-elected on Saturday without opposition, in the presence of some 300 or 400 persons. No other candidate appearing, the returning officer declared Sir Benjamin Hall to be duly elected. In his speech of acknowledgment, Sir Benjamin said, that in regard to the war, there had been many opinions expressed against Lord Palmerston's conduct, but he knew that he would push on the war in the most vigorous manner, until he obtained a favourable result. He knew that Lord Palmerston was an honest and just man, and, therefore, he would unhesitatingly state his conviction. In regard to himself, he assured the electors that no vigilance on his part should be wanting in attention to their interest.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and Prince Albert have made several trips in their yachts during the past week. Amongst the visitors is Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. Princess Alice is free from fever, and in all respects is going on favourably. The Queen is constantly evincing her interest in her soldiers and sailors by acts of kindness likely to prove grateful to the feelings of her warriors. One is noted this week. She has sent handkerchiefs and neck-ties for thirty sick or wounded soldiers now at Portsmouth, the articles having been hemmed by herself and the ladies of the Court.

Prince Albert has suggested, in a letter to the council of the Society of Arts, the propriety of their visiting the Paris Exhibition, accompanied by the Associated Institutions, now amounting to nearly four hundred. The council of the Society of Arts are now making arrangements to carry out the plans recommended to them by H.R.H. the Prince-president of the Society. The visit will take place early in September, and facilities for the trip to Paris and back will be afforded by the railway companies.

Parliament is likely to rise about the 14th or 15th. It is now said that the Queen will pay her annual visit to Balmoral about the middle of September, remaining until the 10th or 12th October.

Lord Seymour, it is said, has declined the office of Postmaster-General, offered to him by the Government. It is said that his lordship had no objection to the office itself, but there are points connected with the foreign policy of the Government with which he cannot agree.

The naval administration of Sir Charles Wood has been signalled by an act of justice and common sense. The assistant-surgeons are in future to be ward-room officers from the date of their first appointment, and to be provided with cabins whenever that is practicable.

Mr. Christopher, M.P. (Sir R. Peel's "pilot-balloon"), began life as Mr. Dundas. Lands in Lincolnshire came to him in right of his wife, and he became Mr. Christopher. She has now been the means of acquiring for him still larger estates in East Lothian, and he changes into Mr. Nisbet!

The war medals will cost 52,500*l.* for the present year.

The rival Administrative Reform society, called the "State Reform Association," held its second meeting on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. Jonathan Duncan in the chair. The speakers were the Chairman, Mr. William Jones, Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Brontre O'Brien, Mr. Elt, and Mr. Ingram Lockhart. Resolutions in favour of manhood suffrage and the objects of the association were adopted. Mr. Duncan said he firmly believed that, notwithstanding the attempts which had been made at parliamentary reform, there might be found 658 working men in the country of greater intelligence, patriotism, and virtue, than the 658 members of Parliament who now professed to represent the people in St. Stephen's—an observation enthusiastically cheered. Some persons attempted to propose amendments; but they were hooted down, and propositions made to turn them out by the advocates of "free discussion."

The *Leeds Mercury* says: "We regret to hear that Mr. Baines has been suffering from severe indisposition, which has withdrawn him for some days from the discharge of his official and parliamentary duties, though his health is now in a great measure restored."

Mr. Henry Berkeley's Select Committee on the Sale of Beer Act recommend, as the result of the inquiry they have been enabled to make during the short period of their sitting, an immediate amendment of the existing act to the extent of allowing licensed houses to keep open from one o'clock in the afternoon till three o'clock, and from five o'clock till eleven o'clock, on Sundays. The omission of the words "*bond fide*," in connexion with "travellers," is also recommended, as calculated to simplify the definition.

The Government have purchased Buckingham House, Pall-mall, now temporarily occupied by the Carlton Club, as additional accommodation for the War Department. The sum paid is 11,000*l.* for the remaining term of the Crown lease, now held by the Union Assurance Company.

The select committee have recommended that Captain Maclure, R.N., should receive 5,000*l.*, and the officers and crews under his command 5,000*l.*, as rewards for the discovery of the north-west passage.

Our political notables are beginning to disappear. Sir James Graham and family, and Lord Lyndhurst and family, go to the Continent. Mr. Disraeli is visiting the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield; while Lord John Russell left yesterday for Perthshire, having taken a shooting box in the Highlands for the season.

The flocking home of officers from the Crimea, at this critical moment, is the subject of comment at the United Service and other military clubs.

Mr. William Ord, who, for nearly fifty years represented Northumberland constituencies as member for Morpeth, and, after the passing of the Reform Bill, for Newcastle-on-Tyne, died at his seat, Whitefield Hall, on Wednesday, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a steady old Whig, and was much respected in the House of Commons.

Lieutenant the Honourable Edward Fitzclarence, wounded in the attack on the Redan, has died in consequence of his wound. He was the youngest son of the late Earl of Munster, and had just completed his eighteenth year.

Merchants fear that an increased duty will be levied on some articles to meet the wants of the Chancellor of the Exchequer caused by war expenditure; and in more than one place large quantities of produce have been released from bond to escape the expected tax—at Greenock, 30,000*l.* was paid on Saturday and Monday for sugar-duties.

Meyerbeer, the composer, has left London for Spa, where he will remain until the Birmingham Festival, at which he will be present.

The *Nation* admits the truth of the report, that Mr. Duffy is about to retire from Parliament, and throws the blame on the Irish Roman Catholic bishops and priests.

Miscellaneous News.

A young man named Rowland Walters, who had poisoned himself on account of a love quarrel, has died at Charing-cross Hospital.

A Wexford paper reports the appearance of the potato disease in some parts; but the mischief does not appear to be extensive as yet.

The Owen Glendower steamer, on her passage from Bristol to Liverpool, got ashore near Holyhead. Her passengers and crew were all safely landed.

In reference to the poisoning of Mrs. Wooler, at Burdon, near Doncaster, it is stated that her husband has been arrested on the charge of having committed the deed.

The British Slag Company has announced a project for converting the refuse of ironworks into an indestructible material capable of being applied to the various common uses for which stone or marble are at present employed. The capital is to be 120,000*l.*

Alderman Sidney refuses to pay the duty on the civic state coach incurred during his mayoralty. Hence burning disputes in the Common Council, and a threat, on the part of the tax-gatherer, to sell what the ex-Lord Mayor indignantly describes as a "filthy old machine."

On Monday, at a Court of Common Council, Sir J. Key, the Chamberlain, stated that he had been served with a copy of a writ at the suit of Alderman Sidney, he having acted upon a resolution passed at the last Court, and refused payment of an order for 100*l.*, until the worthy alderman produced a receipt for 3*l.* 10*s.*, the amount of assessed tax due upon the City State carriage. An excited discussion ensued, the result of which was that the City Solicitor was instructed to defend Sir John Key in the action.

Isaac Pinnock, sentenced to death at Northampton Assizes for the murder of a farmer near Kettering, has been reprieved. It is said that circumstances have transpired to shake the belief in his sanity entertained at the trial, and his life will consequently be spared.

"Manslaughter." A coroner's jury found this verdict against Henry Watts, publican, who had pitched his wife down stairs, dashed her head twice against the hearth-stone, placed her, almost insensible, in an upright position, in order that he might kick her down, and perpetrated other brutalities.

Alderman Sir James Duke, on a requisition signed by upwards of 100 inhabitant householders of the ward of Farringdon Without, has convened a ward meeting for Tuesday next, at the Sessions-house, Old Bailey, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing upon the site of Smithfield-market a grand central market for the sale of meat, poultry, and vegetables.

Some drunken navvies, on Saturday, made an onslaught on some police in a beerhouse at Haslemere. The inspector was stunned; and, while the surgeon was attending him, the navvies severely beat him. Some of the men were apprehended, and eventually the riot was quelled. The unfortunate inspector lingered in great pain for little more than an hour, when he died from the injuries inflicted upon him. Several of the navvies have been arrested.

A monster snake has been found dead near Colchester, crushed by a gate falling upon it. It is estimated to be 9 feet 5 inches long, 11 inches in girth at the thickest part, and weighing 14*lb.* or 15*lb.* Its back was a kind of dark brown colour, with large black spots, its belly of a yellowish cast and beautifully speckled. The head of the reptile is flat, its formidable jaws, armed with two rows of very sharp teeth, when fully distended, would certainly be capable of swallowing a good-sized young rabbit.

At Ferrybridge, a few nights ago, a little boy about nine years of age was found by his sister suspended outside the window, with his hands holding on the stone sill, and in great danger of falling to the ground. The sister, with the assistance of the servant girl, extricated the little boy from his dangerous situation, the other members of the family being all the time asleep and undisturbed. It is remarkable that the lad did not recover from his dream until after his sister had lifted him with safety into the room.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* calls attention to an important point in connexion with the subject of "crossed" checks. While most banks, apparently, hold that two lines drawn across a check, without the insertion of any name or the customary "and Co.," warrant them in refusing payment except through a

bank, there are other firms who pay such checks—having lines only across them—to private individuals; thus drawing lines across a check is not an universal security. Of course the custom of bankers ought to be uniform.

Mr. William Minards, of Polperro, has in his possession a cat that is very expert in catching trout and eels. When the water is low in the river that runs down the valley, near the outlet of which is built the little town of Polperro, the cat watches on the margin of the river, and, when any of the finny tribe approach within her reach, she lays aside the natural dislike that is common to the feline race, that of wetting their feet, and instantly darts her paws into the water, and fixes her talons in her prey, brings it from its natural element, and carries it in triumph to her master's house. This feat she will repeat several times in a day.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

A thunderstorm passed over Birmingham on Friday afternoon. The workmen employed on the Independent College, in course of erection on Moseley-common, near the Stratford-road, sought shelter from the rain in a couple of wooden sheds. In one used as a place of deposit for the workmen's tools, some thirty bricklayers had taken refuge; separated from the tool-house by a wooden partition is the builder's office, in which Mr. Beeson, clerk of the works, sat alone. The other shed was occupied by twenty stonemasons. They had not been many minutes in shelter, when a lightning flash prostrated to the earth the whole party of fifty. The party had not escaped altogether unscathed. A sensation as of scalding led to the discovery that their bodies were more or less blistered, several being nearly covered with watery patches, varying in size from a hand's breadth downwards. Mr. Beeson felt an indescribable thrill pass into his body, near the bottom of his chest; and thence it went like a galvanic shock down his legs, back again, and out as if at his finger ends. He experienced a sensation in his veins as if his blood was surging to and fro for a means of escape, and this feeling did not die away for nearly half an hour. The experiences of the other men were somewhat similar. None of the stonemasons were blistered. On the same night, at Doncaster, two brothers named Wroot, working in a field, were struck by the electric fluid, which felled them both to the earth, and killed one of them named Richard, just as he had got under a tree for shelter; a fat sheep and a lamb were also killed by the lightning.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, held this year at Carlisle, seems to have rivalled its predecessors in interest and usefulness. The operations continued throughout last week. The implement yard and cattle-show were opened to the public on Wednesday, and although the rain fell incessantly, the ground is said to have been well attended. The cattle-show was supplied with an unprecedented display of horses from Scotland and the North of England, a very fine array of short-horns, and sheep which made up in quality what they lacked in numbers. The first prize for the best bull was obtained by "Windsor," the property of Mr. Booth, of Warlaby, Yorkshire; Lord Feversham's "Gloucester" taking the second place. But the implement trials and show caused the greatest professional interest. The performance of the portable engine of Messrs. Tuxford and Son, of Boston, upset all previous calculations as to what could be done by such pieces of machinery, running with great exactitude and precision no less than three hours and forty-seven minutes with one cwt. of coal; exemplifying the extraordinary fact of the performance of one-horse power per hour, with barely exceeding 34*lbs.* of coal. Mr. Boydell's "steam horse," or "traction engine," was put upon the brake in order to test its power. At a pressure of 53*lbs.* the dynamometer showed that the engine had a power of 14½ horses, much more than was generally expected. The patentee does not claim any new discovery in the machinery which propels the machine. In that respect it is only an adaptation of the ordinary locomotive power. A very valuable machine for making bricks is exhibited by Messrs. Porter, Hinde, and Porter, of Carlisle. It underwent several trials with varied success, owing, it was stated, to the difference in the composition of the clay used. It professes to turn out ten thousand perfect bricks in the course of an hour. Among the assiduous attendants at the implement trials were the Prussian Baron von Usedom, Lord de Grey, the Earl of Burlington, Lord Dillon, Mr. Canon Harcourt, and Sir William Milner. Among those who attended the show-yard on Wednesday were the Earl of Lonsdale, Sir James Graham, Lord Wharncliffe, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Berners, Lord Beauchamp, the Marquis of Downshire, the Honourable C. Howard, M.P., Sir G. Musgrave, Sir H. Vane, and Mr. Philip H. Howard. Mr. Miles, M.P., the President of the Society, occupied the chair at the usual dinner on Thursday. The gathering has been quite satisfactory and successful.

Law, Police, and Assize.

On Monday, at the Guildhall police-court, Davidson Gordon and Cole, were fully committed to take their trial, at the Central Criminal Court, for conspiring with other persons, to raise money upon warrants respecting goods which had no existence, with intent to defraud Mr. Henry Hoffman, Mr. David Bartley Chapman, of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., Mr. Philip Vaughan, Mr. John Robert Edwards, and Mr. Lords.

Mr. Hall, the Recorder of Doncaster, has obtained heavy damages, at the York Assizes, from the Great Northern Railway Company, for the hurts he sustained by an "accident" near Leeds last January. In consequence of some self-acting points not acting, Mr.

Hall's train left the line, and his carriage broke through a wall, and fell a depth of twenty-seven feet. Mr. Hall was dreadfully hurt. His head and face were much cut and bruised, the right thigh was fractured, as also the left leg, and both his right and left arms. His clothing had to be literally cut off him, and his sufferings were most severe. He lay on his bed for eight weeks, being scarcely able to move, and he was unable to leave his room for some weeks afterwards. The cost of his medical attendance amounted to between 400*l.* and 500*l.* In addition to being Recorder of Doncaster, it was stated that he had considerable practice on the Northern Circuit, and that he sustained serious loss in not being able to pursue his profession, and that his business went into other hands. It was attempted to be shown that there was no negligence on the part of the company. The jury assessed the compensation at 4,500*l.*

Simpson and another, clerical agents, brought an action at the Lewes Assizes against Mr. Lamb, barrister, to recover 750*l.*, commission on the sale of a living at Iden, in Sussex. Mr. Lamb had entered into negotiations with Simpson for the sale of the living, but subsequently sold it himself. Simpson claimed half the amount of the commission, 1,500*l.*, which would accrue from the price he proposed to sell the living at—15,000*l.* Lamb demurred: hence the action. Mr. Justice Cresswell held that the claim for a commission could not be made until the sale was actually negotiated. Plaintiffs nonsuited.

The cases of Westerton and Beal v. Liddell, in which the plaintiffs apply to the Consistory Court from a monition to remove the altar and decorations for the Church of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was heard before Dr. Lushington, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Judgment was reserved.

Literature.

War, Cholera, and the Ministry of Health. An Appeal to Sir Benjamin Hall and the British Public. By JAMES JOHN GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., Author of "The Human Body and its Connexion with Man." London: Theobald, 26, Paternoster-row.

THIS book may be divided into three parts. The first part brings old and new physic, *alias* Allopathy and homœopathy, into comparison; the second part discusses generally the relations that exist, or should exist, between Medical Art and Science and the State; the third part exhibits the functions which ought to be assumed by a Board of Health, and the services which it might render to the community. All these topics are considered with their especial bearing upon the War and Epidemic diseases, especially Cholera. Whatever opinion may be formed as to the truth or expediency of the views and suggestions of this work, there cannot be two opinions as to the mode in which these views and suggestions are conveyed. Any one who wishes to find a model of transparent clearness in style, combined with bold, rich, felicitous, and original turns of expression, subtleties and ingenuity of thought and illustration, earnestness and eloquence, resulting from honest and forcible conviction, cannot do better than study this work. We cannot sufficiently express our admiration of the literary merits of this remarkable little volume. It is short—any one may read through it in a few hours,—but there is scarcely a page which does not contain some literary gem which the reader will wish to keep in his memory for ever.

Perhaps our readers may think this is only a sly and sinister way of insinuating into their hands a plausible apology for Homœopathy. We will then tell them what they may expect to find in this book. Dr. Wilkinson is unsparing in his condemnation of Old Physic,—he shows, what every one who has an eye for facts knows perfectly well, that it is utterly powerless in the presence of cholera; that it has, in fact, abrogated itself and ceased to give any properly medical directions at all:

"Our cholera doctors employ no treatment in which they confide, but the treatment by draining. If cholera rages, call in the whitewasher, call in the gully-hole trapper, call in the drain maker, call in the chloride of lime maker, the butcher, baker, publican, and the rapid shell and coffin maker—and let the scrap and remnant of the office of the medical man be, to be the caller! No profession ever underwent a more sheer self-abrogation."—p. 4, 6.

The cholera first attracted medical attention in 1817—first reached England in 1832—has in three or four visitations cut off thousands of our populations; yet what are the results to orthodox medical science? It can give us a pretty coherent account of the symptoms and course of the disease—the appearances presented in the human body after death; it has added a new chapter to its works on Pathological Anatomy, and a dreary cargo of statistics and Bills of Mortality—it has given us some ingenious speculations as to its cause and nature, and mystified us with hints of fungi and zymotic action—it has also drawn up a pretty long catalogue of drugs that have been ascertained to be useless, and favoured us with elaborate particulars of the no-results of calomel and opium, bleeding, blistering, purging, castor oil, emetics, chalk,

catechu, ammonia, chlorate of potash, brandy, vapour baths, saline injections into the veins, &c.; but it has agreed upon no reliable remedy, and leaves us, as to treatment, in the same helpless and defenceless ignorance as we were in when the cholera first visited us. Nor is this a solitary case. It might be urged that cholera is a mysterious disease which baffles medical skill by its rapid fatality, its intense virulence, and its erratic course. But there are many other diseases in which orthodox medical science is as really, though not so conspicuously, unsuccessful. Not long ago we were visiting a certain hospital, and in one of the wards devoted especially to fever cases we made a few inquiries as to treatment. We found that typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlatina, measles, small pox, were all treated in substantially the same way—the chief differences being, that according to the more or less exhausted condition of the patient, the quantity and strength of the stimulants (brandy, wine, beef-tea, and ammonia) is increased or diminished. The resident medical officer informed us that saline purgatives and the stimulants we have mentioned formed the staple treatment. "You know," he said, "the disease must run a certain course—if the patients die, it's a pity, but it can't be helped—if they recover, we may thank nature, assisted by brandy and ammonia." And yet, with such acknowledged incompetency as this, Old Physic thinks it has a right to scorn the alleged "do-nothing treatment" of the Homœopaths, and to ignore its professed ability not only to feed and stimulate, but to exhibit direct remedial agents. Dr. Wilkinson does not give any exposition of the homœopathic theory; that has been done over and over again, and certainly enough facts are published, accessible to any one, to entitle its claims to a respectful hearing. Dr. W., therefore, meets some of the objections urged against homœopathy and its deeds that the diseases cured were not rightly diagnosed, because they ceased before the orthodox time that Homœopathic means are inadequate, and not to be trusted in acute cases—or else that they are dangerous poisons—that its alleged cures are due to nature, or nursing, or dieting, or fancy and imagination—that its practitioners are the disappointed or unsuccessful of the old school. He affirms that Homœopathy treats the sick with dignified considerate gentleness—does not add to the horrors of the sick room by any ferocious and disgusting methods of treatment—gives full and legitimate scope to the medicative co-operation of the imagination, though not exclusively dependent on it—that it is especially applicable to acute cases—that the certainty and precision of its action is such as to make the exercise of the healing art a delight and a pleasure, and give confidence, faith, and hope both to practitioners and patients. He claims for Hahnemann the honour of having placed *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics on a secure and stable foundation—of having created a science by the discovery of a vast and comprehensive law, capable of indefinite applications—of having placed the doctrine of symptoms upon an entirely new basis, and awakened in medicine a sympathising interest in all the curious sensations and minute experiences which belong to individual cases, and which are quite neglected by Old Physic. He vindicates, for Homœopathy, a right to be regarded as a progressive science, gathering up the results of past observation and ever advancing to new attainment, presenting facts which can never become antiquated, able to adapt itself to all the exigencies of this busy, active age, with its wars, epidemics, and manifold sources of physical exhaustion and disease. Here is a specimen of the mode in which Dr. W. handles his subject:—

"You all of you remember the story of the lawyer who conducted the case of a man who had borrowed some useful article from a neighbour, kept it an unconscionable time, and then returned it broken. There were three defences made. 1st, It was pleaded that the article had never been borrowed; 2nd, That it was whole when sent back; and 3rd, That it was cracked at the time it was lent. The charges against Homœopathy are much of this cross tissue. First, the Allopaths demonstrate that nothing at all is done; next, that the effects demand the special interposition of Nature; and now, third, we have to register that the great agent in producing them is imagination and fancy, which are usually regarded as powers the most alien from Nature's steady ways. I don't hold with the imagination and fancy theory altogether, because sucking babies just born, and also horses, exhibit the rapidly curative effects of Homœopathy not less than Christians of maturity. And babies and horses, though undoubtedly they have imagination, yet do not imagine in the direction of cure: which is what the Allopaths want for their hypothesis. That the case is so with infants, I aver on my own experience, and that of hundreds of my brethren. But perhaps they imbibe the imagining potency through the mother's credulous milk; and as perhaps they do, and heartily do, I wish that all mothers were credent of Homœopathy, I will give the sucklings up, and assert the same fact of babies a fair time after weaning, and before they have come to imagine medicinal effects. Neither here, nor with horses, do I think that Allopathic subtlety can underdig me. Well, but there is something important which I cheerily admit in this imaginative resort. And I deem that it is a feather in the Homœopathic cap that its opponents charge us with having possession of the imagination of our Public, just as it is the

sure sign of the extreme downfall of our adversaries, that the imagination of the sick, which is commonly known as confidence, has entirely deserted them. . . . There is not a single successful calling on earth that lives an hour without its own department of this great imagination; and when the doctors accuse the Homœopaths of having it, they only show that they are themselves out of the circle of live arts and sciences, and active citizens altogether. I will also go further in admission, because I like to give way to our foes; and now I grant that the impalpable doses lend themselves to imagination better than grosser quantities. I can't help it—'tis an undoubted law of nature. If you can see too much, the mind has less suggestion-room. I note a few perfectly sweet globules labelled *aconite*, and having had previous good reason to know them benign, my fancy has full range over the potent spirit that may or must be enshrined in their little confectionary universe. On the other hand, I stumble across a bottle of salts and senna; the filthy smell, the nauseous taste, the nasty look, are so strong and invasive, that I have no mind to think about them; they do not converse with my brains, but with my insulted eyes, nose, and mouth: I know they can do me no good, and my imagination will guard my gullet against their mischief. Thus it is that Allopathy is an extinguisher to all healing fancies. I admire its impudence in parading its own want of charms as a reason why the public should continue in love with it: as though one's chafe-goody should reproach one's Dulcinea with her magic, her beauty, and her sweetness." —p. 20-2.

Dr. Wilkinson believes that new adjustments must soon be made between medicine and the State. There is a vast and increasing amount of medical skill of various kinds which is frowned upon by the companies who grant charters of practice. It is indispensable that medical toleration should exist as well as religious toleration, and that the exclusiveness of patronage and legitimacy enjoyed by the class of practitioners trained in one school should cease. A system of registration, by which all who practise the art of healing should be compelled to state the grounds of their qualification—whether private study or Collegiate instruction—would bring into fair comparison the various methods and systems adopted by different men. It would then become a familiar fact, that the healing art consists of not one, but many departments, and a large mass of true ability and honest ingenious skill, which has now to work itself laboriously into notice and respectability, and disprove the imputation of quackery, empiricism, or imposture, which it must now necessarily incur from the authorised and "regular" medical practitioners, would then have a clear stage and no favour, and be enabled to exhibit its positive resources without being forced perpetually to assume the defensive. The law would, of course, still afford protection against the incompetency, violence, or neglect of a practitioner. "The only difference will be, that his diploma will form no part of the eloquence of counsel, of the scrutiny of medical prosecutors, or the prejudices of the jury." Dr. W. would like a fair trial to be made of Homœopathy in the medical and surgical wards and among the outpatients of some of our hospitals. And in order to arrive at a fair conclusion as to the results of various modes of medical treatment, with a view to an efficient sanitary movement, he would have a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the matter. The committee would require returns of the drugs imported and vended by the great drug houses, the quantities consumed in hospitals,—from various channels they might be able to trace the effects of these drugs, after the patients had passed out of direct medical supervision, from masters of great factories, benefit societies and clubs, clergymen, dentists, nurses, &c. Dr. W. suggests that all these inquiries should be carried on in the calm, cool atmosphere of a House of Commons' Committee-room or the indignation of the English public would become ungovernable. No-Physic Riots might arise, some Homœopathic Cobden and Bright might raise a dangerous agitation, and "the Anti-Drug League, with the Anti Bleeding supplement," might exercise too convulsive an influence over the country and the Parliament.

Those who are most opposed to Homœopathy, and those who are its warmest friends, will be alike glad to see it assuming for itself such a high place, and presenting such lofty claims. It cannot be ignored very much longer by those whose professed aim it is to heal the maladies of the people: it must be either proved or disproved. We expect soon to hear from the *Times* that it is a "Great Fact" or else a great fallacy, which amounts practically to the same thing; for if it is allowed to be worthy of some kind of attention, we are quite willing to leave the issue of the verdict with honest and capable observers. The claim of Homœopathy to be allowed free scope and liberty to work itself out without being trammelled by the fetters of orthodox Colleges, is a claim perfectly independent of its truth or falsity, and ought to be admitted by every Englishman, were it only on the ground that in this free land every citizen has a perfect right, if he likes, to make blunders, talk nonsense, believe absurdities, and practise folly, so long as he does not injure his neighbour. We believe it will be found that Homœopathy is neither a blunder, an absurdity, nor a folly—and that any one who chooses may satisfy himself that it is quite the reverse—but it will save a great deal of useless

argumentation if those who desire for it a fair trial would cease to trouble themselves with the vexatious and frivolous quibbling of those who never looked into its facts, and rest their demand on those principles of equity which are the spirit and life of the best and choicest parts of our English legislation.

Miracles and Science. By EDWARD STRACHEY. London: Longman and Co.

If an honest man is the noblest work of God, we think an honest, manly book is the noblest work of an honest man, and we do not remember ever to have met with a book which deserved the epithets more completely and utterly than this book does. It is, as the advertisement states, an endeavour "to ascertain the results at which a man who holds the Christian faith is likely to arrive, if he honestly investigates the miracles of the Bible by the methods of modern science; and to vindicate the duty, rather than the bare right, of the free inquiry and free discussion which such an investigation involves." We rejoice to recognise in this little book, among others, one of the signs that the spirit of inquiry into religious opinion—for with spiritual life these questions have little to do except indirectly—is becoming very different from what it used to be; when men with furious eyes glaring exclusively on the silver side of the shield, launched abuse like fire-brands, arrows, and death at their adversaries opposite, for refusing to discredit their obstinate senses as to the existence of the golden side; while these, on their part, would scout the silver as "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." A passage from the introductory dialogue, in the course of which Mr. Strachey unfolds his design of applying the positive method to the investigation of miracles, will do more than any words of ours to explain the spirit and manner in which he goes about this. After referring to Comte's three stages of human knowledge—*theological, metaphysical, positive*—and having maintained "a *permanent* as well as a *transitory* element" in the two former, our author proceeds:—

"If you choose to take the phrase 'positive investigation' in a merely technical and professional sense, and insist on excluding from your field of vision all facts which do not fall within that sense, you may and will, no doubt, get rid of the Christian faith, with its Bible and its God, as completely as Strauss, or Comte, or their followers do. The orthodox howling and hooting with which we are accustomed to put down our sceptics naturally gives an honest man like yourself a bias in the favour: but you must not let this, nor yet the noble moral and even religious earnestness of so many of them, blind you to their intellectual one-sidedness, and their unconscious habit of ignoring or denying all facts which do not fit their theories, and of supposing that the discussion is about opinions, when it relates to facts. Did you ever know a sceptic who did not found his negative arguments upon the assumption that Christianity is a system of opinions, which neither he nor his orthodox opponents have ever thought of deriving from or verifying by facts? Or, if you fairly compare Neander's Life of Christ with that of Strauss, or with Mr. Newman's book on the Soul, or M. Comte's *Catéchisme*, must you not admit that the first is the only properly 'positive' or scientific work, and that the constructive efforts of the others, however able in their way, savour strongly of the 'metaphysical' stage?"

Our author's usage of the passage on miracles in Mr. Mill's second volume, is, we think, on the whole, very just; but we cannot help thinking that there is a little looseness in the meaning which he gives to the words "adequate cause." Mr. Mill declares that while Hume's argument stands good to the Atheist, it is by no means necessarily true to the man who believes in a God; because the intervention of the Supreme Will supplies an adequate cause for the effect; and the case is taken, as it were, out of the jurisdiction of the lower law into the higher and more completely generalised one of cause and effect. The question then, as Mill shows, resolves itself into the probability or improbability that the adequate cause, the Supreme Will, might be present in any instance. But this *probability* Mr. Strachey calls the *adequate cause* for the miracle's taking place. In a sense, it is so, no doubt; but not if we are to abide closely by Mr. Mill's chapter on miracles. We lay the more stress upon this seemingly unimportant distinction, because many a man might devoutly believe it probable that the Supreme Will was present as an adequate cause for the suspension of some law of nature in a particular instance, without being able to tell what reasons might actuate the Supreme Will. Indeed, he might think it more devout to leave these altogether to Him to whom belong secret things, and yet have sufficient grounds, in the connexion in which the events occurred, in the character of agents and so on, for thinking it probable, in the highest degree, that the adequate cause was there; not, however, with Mr. Strachey's occasional use of the words.

In conclusion, without by any means endorsing all the views of the author, we heartily recommend "Miracles and Science" to all earnest, free-hearted, and devout men, who want God's truth, apart from all "isms" and schismatical parties, great or small.

Cleanings.

A young American musician, Mr. L. Southard, of Boston, has taken Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" as the subject of an opera.

The sheets of paper required by the *Times* for eight days' supply, laid open and piled upon each other, would exactly equal the height of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The *Tribune* (New York) states that the Hick-site Friends have excommunicated a musical brother who has a pianoforte in his house. There are forty other friends in New York who have pianos, and who are in peril of ejection.

The fear of infection recently caused some persons at Aberdeen to burn all their clothing, and even the Prayer-Book of a deceased cholera patient; but six 14 notes found on his person were religiously preserved!

The other day, the city marshal of Bangor, Maine, seeing a man drinking something out of a bottle, offered him three dollars to tell him where he got it. The money was paid over and pocketed, and the man was shown to the pump. The bottle contained water!

Dr. de Bouvoys has made known a new method for taking the honey from bees without stifling them. The plan is to subject the hives to the vapour of flax dipped in salts of nitre, which acts as a powerful narcotic, depriving the bees temporarily of the power of movement, but not destroying them.

A letter from Algiers states that M. Duplat, a chemist attached to the military hospital at Blidah, had succeeded in producing oil and alcohol by distillation from acorns growing in the oak forests which cover Mount Atlas. One hundred pounds weight of acorns produced half a pound of oil and five pounds of alcohol, perfectly suited for chemical purposes.

The well-known type-founder, Mr. V. Figgins, has reproduced, in black letter cast by himself from Caxton's type, our first printer's treatise on "The Game of Chess." Mr. Figgins has engraved all the wood-cuts from tracings made from the copy of the book in the British Museum. The proceeds of the work are to be appropriated in aid of the Printers' Almshouses, at Tottenham.

The new number of the *Quarterly Review*, just published, contains an interesting article on "Advertisements," tracing their history from the first book advertisements in the "Mercurius Politicus," in 1652, to the great broad sheet of the *Times*, in May, 1855. The writer asserts that the following amounts are annually spent in advertising:—By Holloway, for his pills, 30,000*l.*; by Moses and Son, 10,000*l.*; by Rowland and Son (Macassar oil, &c.), 10,000*l.*; by Dr. de Jongh (cod liver oil), 10,000*l.*; Heal and Sons (beds and bedding), 6,000*l.*; Nicoli (tailors) 4,500*l.* In the days of the railway mania, the proprietors of the *Times* received as much as 6,687*l.* in one week for advertisements.

In a few days a splendid wedding is to come off in this city. The bridegroom, a Louisiana sugar planter, named Mitchell, is now en route for New York, accompanied by two hundred pairs of young ladies and gentlemen, who are to take part in the wedding exercises. On their arrival they are to put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the exclusive use of which has been hired for the occasion, for the sum of two thousand dollars per day, the festivities to continue four days. The bride is understood to be the daughter of Judge Concklin, formerly Judge of the northern district of the State of New York, but more recently appointed Minister to Mexico. Two thousand invitations have already been issued.—*New York Observer.*

Thousands of men breathe, move, and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

What Next?—Under this heading, the *New York Journal of Commerce*, says: Barnum, having used up the babies, much to his own advantage, no doubt, is going to try his hand at the mothers and young ladies. He has issued a programme of over 5,000 dols., which he proposes to present in premiums "to the handsomest ladies in America." There is to be one premium of 1,000 dols., one of 300 dols., one of 250 dols., one of 200 dols., one of 150 dols., six of 100 dols., ninety of 20 dols., and 100 of 10 dols. The process by which the handsomest ladies are to be found out and ascertained, is somewhat complicated, and we leave it for the details, which will soon be published as an advertisement. Suffice it to say that in the first instance, daguerreotypes of beautiful women will be invited to be sent in from all parts of the country, with or without the names,—the daguerreotypes to be returned in due time to the owners. On the 15th October all that may have arrived "will be placed before the public at the American Museum, or in some other suitable locality in New York." The visitors at the place of exhibition will decide, by means of ballots, which of the portraits are entitled to the premiums. Those ladies obtaining the ten highest premiums, will be engraved, and published in the French "World's

Book of Beauty." Each lady who may secure one of the ten highest premiums, will be desired to sit to the best artist in the city nearest to her residence, who will paint her portrait from life, at the expense of Mr. Barnum for the French publication.

Sydney Smith writes of a Miss Markham: "In carving a partridge, I splashed her with gravy from head to foot; and though I saw three distinct brown rills of animal juice trickling down her cheek, she had the complaisance to swear that not a drop had reached her! Such circumstances are the triumphs of civilised life." He said Horner was so extremely serious about the human race, that "I had to compose my face half a street off before I met him." In 1809, he said, "It is reported that the measles and whooping-cough have got amongst the new Administration: It is quite foolish to make such young people Ministers." Writing to Lady Holland, he says: "I met Lord John Russell at Exeter. The people along the road were very much disappointed at his smallness. I told them he was much larger before the bill was thrown out, but was reduced by excessive anxiety about the people. This brought tears into their eyes."

BIRTHS.

July 29, at St. Paul's-road, Camden New-town, Mrs. WILLIAM DRAKE, of a daughter.

July 29, the wife of Mr. JOHN JOSEPH ROBINSON, of High-street, Notting-hill, of a daughter.

July 29, at Ealing, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. G. J. ADENY, of a daughter.

July 29, at the Waldrons, Croydon, Mrs. JENKIN JONES, of a son.

July 27, at Shrewsbury, the wife of THOMAS ANDREW, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 26, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. John Curwen, uncle of the bride, EDWARD COWARD, Esq., of Chesdale, Cheshire, to ELIZABETH ALLSON, eldest daughter of JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., of Langley House, Whalley Range, Manchester.

July 26, at the Independent Chapel, Heston, by the Rev. A. E. Lord, Mr. BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, of Walton-on-Thames, to Miss E. ROBINSON, of Chertsey.

July 27, at the Independent Meeting-house, Belgrave-square, Darwen, by the Rev. G. B. JOHNSON, HENRY MASON, Esq., of the Grove, Sydenham, to ALICE, eldest daughter of THOMAS ASHTON, Esq., Darwen Lodge, Darwen, Lancashire.

July 24, at the Clarence-street Chapel, Penzance, by the father of the bride, JOSEPH WILSON BUCKLEY, Esq., of Croydon, to LOUISA JANE, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. FENGILLY, of Poltair Cottage, Penzance, and formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

July 26, at Hope Chapel, Denton, near Manchester, by the Rev. Joseph Waddington, Mr. WM. BARDELEY, master shoemaker, of Denton, to Miss MARY ROYCE, of Houghton.

July 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Market Drayton, by the Rev. S. Minshall, of Fressa, to ELIZA, the sixth daughter of the late Mr. W. DUCKER, of the Lees, and relict of the late J. T. GERRARD HOLDCROFT, Esq., of Drayton, all in the county of Salop.

July 26, at Hope Chapel, by the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., of London, assisted by the Rev. S. Luke, of Clifton, the Rev. E. S. HART, M.A., minister of Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, St. Ives, Cornwall, to REBECCA, second daughter of the late ELIAS JENKINS, Esq., of Kilvey, Glamorganshire.

July 26, at Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. T. Mays, Mr. CHARLES MONSON, of Nottingham, to MARY HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. B. POCHIN, of Leicester. At the same time and place, Mr. THOMAS RAWSON, of Leicester, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. B. POCHIN, of Leicester.

DEATHS.

July 26, at Towcester, at the house of her grandmother, MARY ANN JELLS ASHBY, fifth beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. VERNON.

July 26, at his residence, Mary's-place, Kingsland, Mr. GEORGE HENDERSON, in his sixty-eighth year.

July 26, at 44, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, GEORGE HENRY, infant child of the Rev. WM. GARRETT LEWIS.

July 26, at Clifton, in her seventy-sixth year, full of peace, ANNE, relict of the late JOHN HARE, Esq., of Firfield House, near Bristol, and only surviving sister of ROBERT COTTE, Esq., of Clapham-park.

July 23, at his residence, in Stratford-place, the Chevalier DE COLQUHOUN, Representative of the Hanseatic Republics of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and Consul-General of the King of Saxony, in his seventy-sixth year.

July 3, at Farringdon, Berks, FREDERICK, son of Mr. JOHN FIDEL, after two years' illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, aged forty-two.

July 26, at his residence, Whitfield Hall, Northumberland, WM. ORD, Esq., late M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his seventy-fifth year.

July 26, at Tunbridge Wells, WM. SELWYN, Esq., Q.C., of Richmond, Surrey, in his eighty-first year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English Stock Market has been dull during the week, being mainly effected by the weather. To-day there has been little variation in quotations. Prices closed, however, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than yesterday. The scrip of the New French Loan was again in demand to-day, and closed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 prem.

In the Foreign Stock Market the chief transactions were in Turkish, which, after touching $91\frac{1}{2}$, closed at $90\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than yesterday. The decline was attributed to the influence of the "option" settlement. Other foreign securities were quiet and steady.

The Railway Share Market to-day was dull. In the morning lower prices were again accepted for Great Western and some other stocks, but the closing quotations were generally much the same as those of yesterday. Land and Bank Shares to-day were steady. City Bank Shares have risen to 8 to 10 prem., and Bank of London to 4 to 5 prem. Canada Land Shares are looking up.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ended on the 30th of June show, that the declared value of exports was 8,168,595*l.*, and the total for the six months ended on the same date was 43,112,322*l.*, against a total for the corresponding period of 1854 of 49,173,002*l.*

The City Bank have announced their intention to commence business on Monday, the 6th of August, at their temporary offices, Royal Exchange-buildings.

The specie arrivals of last week amounted to more than 1,000,000*l.*, chiefly in gold. The exports are estimated at about one-half of that sum.

The trade reports for the past week from the manufacturing towns continue to illustrate the extraordinary steadiness with which the commerce of the country can be pursued in the midst of war. At Manchester the markets have been quiet, but prices are less weak. The Birmingham accounts are still favourable as regards the state of business in the iron districts, the demand being fully equal to the supply, while in the general occupations of the place there is also a tendency to improvement. At Nottingham this is the dull season, but prospects are considered satisfactory. In the Yorkshire woollen-markets activity is maintained, and in the Irish linen trade the signs of revival continue to increase. The probabilities of the approaching harvest are anxiously watched in all quarters, as calculated to determine the future course of operations; and, notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, the reports from every section of the kingdom, including Ireland, are such as to warrant considerable confidence that the result will not be below the anticipations hitherto entertained.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised four vessels—two to Sydney, one to Hobart Town, and one to Adelaide—with an aggregate capacity of 2,332 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit depression.

There has been considerable activity in the general business of the port of London during the past week, notwithstanding some diminution in the arrivals. The total number of ships entered inwards was 254, being 39 less than in the previous week. The number cleared outward was 195 being 6 more than last reported. Of these 24 cleared in ballast.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
Consols for Ac-	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
couns	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuitants	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	252	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	215	215	214	214	—	—
Eschequer-bills	24 pm	24 pm	24 pm	24 pm	—	—
India Bonds	34 pm	31 pm	31 pm	—	30 pm	32 pm
Long Annuitants	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 1-16	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 28, for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued, £29,980,810	Government Debt, £11,015,100
	Other Securities, 2,984,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion, 18,960,810
	Silver Bullion, —
£29,980,810	£29,980,810

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital, £14,543,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity), £13,071,976
Reserve, 3,289,303	Other Securities, 12,708,108
Public Deposits, 3,178,033	Notes, 9,307,945
Other Deposits, 13,604,199	Gold and Silver Coin, 653,243
Season Day and other Bills, 1,061,838	
£35,649,373	£35,649,373

July 26, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 27, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

DE NEUMANN, A. F., Gloucester-street, Finsbury, and Lime-street, City, merchant, August 9, Sept. 6; solicitor, Mr. Ford, Finsbury-hall.

GIBSON, A., Great St. Helen's, City, ship broker, August 15, Sept. 12; solicitor, Mr. Cox, Finsbury-hall, City.

FORD, W. W., Sydney-cottage, Hornsey, and Howard-buildings, St. Luke's, brush manufacturer, August 6, Sept. 8; solicitor, Mr. Owen, Bucklersbury.

SHEPWOOD, S. E., Sellings, Kent, tailor, August 6, Sept. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Morris and Co., Moorgate-street Chambers.

BROWN, P., Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, and Charlton, Kent, wine merchant, August 4, Sept. 7; solicitor, Mr. Wellborne, Duke-street, Southwark.

BROWN, R., Lime-street, City, ship broker, and Port Wallace, Nova Scotia, ship builder, August 3, Sept. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison, Walbrook.

SKINNER, J., Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, carpenter, August 2, Sept. 7; solicitor, Mr. Capreol, Gray's-inn-square.

JONES, J., Tottenham-court-road, glass dealer, August 4, Sept. 7; solicitor, Mr. Seaman, Paneras-lane, Chancery.

GOODFELLOW, G., Rowell, Northamptonshire, currier, August 4, Sept. 8; solicitors, Mr. Page, Duke-street, Manchester-square; and Mr. Rawlins, Market Harborough.

REED, T., George-street, Mile-end New-town, shaft manufacturer, August 4, Sept. 7; solicitors, Mr. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Chancery.

WESTON, J., Market Harborough, Leicestershire, tailor, August 8, Sept. 3; solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BIRCH, A., Birmingham, grocer, August 4, Sept. 25; solicitor, Mr. East, Birmingham.

NASH, T., Stourbridge, Worcestershire, builder, August 17, Sept. 1; solicitor, Mr. James, Birmingham.

BEARDSMORE, J., and BEARDSMORE, T. J., Audley, Staffordshire, millers, August 17, Sept. 1; solicitors, Mr. Lees, Burslem, Staffordshire; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

WESSON, P., Loughborough, Leicestershire, bleacher, August 7, Sept. 4; solicitor, Mr. Inglesant, Loughborough.

HUNTER, G. W., Liverpool, ironmonger, August 16 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Robinson and Duke, Liverpool.

JONES, J., Manchester, machine maker, August 8 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Atherton, Manchester.

HALL, A., Manchester, garden net manufacturer, August 10 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Brooks and Marshall, Ashton-under-Lyne.

DIVIDENDS.

August 17, P. Corless, Wigan, Lancashire, ironmonger—August 17, J. Jackson, Liverpool, draper—August 22, J. Pointon, Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire, innkeeper—August 20, I. Bernstein, Liverpool, commission agent.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Joel and L. Nathan, London—A. Adkins and T. Morgan, Bishops gate street, City, drapers—D. Morris and N. Card, Harpurhey, Lancashire, cotton spinners—W. G. Jones and W. S. Eaton, Swansea, Glamorganshire—T. Morris and J. T. Griffith, Peckham, Surrey, surgeons—C. Smith and W. Vanderkiste, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, merchants—W. Puckrin and G. Puckrin, Heywood, Lancashire, grocers—W. Osborne and J. Basford, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, bricklayers—T. Eveson, Jun., J. Eveson, and I. C. Eveson, Shepherds Brook, near Stourbridge, manufacturers of iron nails; as far as regards T. Eveson, Jun.—R.

Haworth, J. Craven, F. C. Hulton, and J. Sutcliffe, Manchester, yarn and cloth agents; as far as regards J. Sutcliffe—J. Scott, J. M'Shelly, J. Graham, P. Scott, and J. Moore, Kingston, near Carlisle, grocers—J. S. Gent and R. Babington, Stoney Stratford and Calverton, Buckinghamshire, surgeons—T. Parkin, J. Parkin, L. Parkin, M. Parkin, C. Parkin, and E. Parkin, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturers; as far as regards J. Parkin—J. Martin and T. J. Hodges, Leeds, Yorkshire, paper manufacturers—H. Hobday and T. Fiddian, Deritend, Warwickshire, japanners—T. Lord, J. Lord, A. Lord, and E. Lord, Halifax, Yorkshire, machine makers; as far as regards J. Lord—S. Coulson and D. Faulkner, Manchester, sharebrokers—E. Crossland, J. Lord, and W. Lord, Paddock, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth finishers—J. Graham and J. L. Kennedy, Manchester, cloth finishers—Maria Hughes and J. Bell, Bond-street, milliners—J. T. Heath and J. Prior, Falmouth and Penzance, Cornwall, linen drapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Inglis, A., jun., Patrick, road contractor, August 3.
Forster, T., Kirkcaldy, merchant, August 7.
Scott, J., Edinburgh, furnishing ironmonger, August 8.
Gourlay, G., Glasgow, slater, August 7.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Pincock, W., St. James's-terrace, Harrow-road, flour and corn factor, first div. of 2½d., July 30, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannon's, Aldermanbury—Arwidson, J. S., Kingston-upon-Hull, ship chandler, first div. of 3s., July 31, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Carrick's, Hull—Wilson, J., Morpeth, joiner and cabinet maker, first and final div. of 2s., on any day before August 11, and any Saturday after Oct. 1, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Wilson, R. C., Seaham Harbour, Durham, earthenware manufacturer, second and final div. of 6d., on any day before August 11, and any Saturday after Oct. 1, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Langdale, S., Eytton, J., and Cooke, M. J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, first and final div. of 4½d., on any day before August 11, and any Saturday after Oct. 1, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

Edoley, T., Skinner-place, City, merchant, August 10, Sept. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Venning and Co., Tokenhouse-yard.
Hopper, G., Arbour-square, Commercial-road East, ship owner, August 9, Sept. 7; solicitor, Mr. Sheppard, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street.

Brown, W. G., Dartford, Kent, clothier, August 10, Sept. 7; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street, City.

Bacon, T., Colchester, Essex, printer, August 8, Sept. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Abell and Jones, Southampton-buildings and Colchester.

Gadd, F., Chichester, Sussex, grocer, August 7, Sept. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, St. Mary Axe, City.

STANDING, J., Batters-terrace, Pockham, china dealer, August 7, Sept. 15; solicitor, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's-churchyard, City.

Cookin, E., Edmonstone, timber merchant, August 7, Sept. 25; solicitors, Messrs. Hughes and Co., Bucklersbury.

DAVIS, E., Bromley and Tottenham, licensed victualler, August 8, Sept. 25; solicitors, Messrs. Gregson and Soli, Angel-court, City.

QUINTON, W., Birmingham, builder, August 10, Sept. 1; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

FARMER, W., Birmingham, nail manufacturer, August 11, Sept. 1; solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

MEAKEN, L. H., and FARRALL, J., Shelton, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers, August 13, Sept. 3; solicitors, Mr. Stevenson, Hanley; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

OAKLEY, A., Derby, rope manufacturer, August 14, Sept. 4; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Derby; and Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

BODLEY, W. C., Exeter, ironfounder, August 7, Sept. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Head and Venn, Exeter.

SHINER, H. E., Tiverton, Devonshire, saddler, August 16, Sept. 13; solicitor, Mr. Turner, Exeter.

MILLS, J. H., Horton and Bradford, stuff merchant, August 9, Sept. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

TOPPER, H., Manchester, provision dealer, August 14, Sept. 4; solicitor, Mr. Wise, Manchester.

BREARLEY, J. J., and ARROWSMITH, R., jun., Manchester, silk manufacturers, August 15, Sept. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

JAMISON, P., Staleybridge, Lancashire, tailor, August 10 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Sutton, Manchester.

DAWSON, J. E., Manchester, money scrivener, August 15 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Faulkner, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

August 22, E. W. Jerningham (separate estate), Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, banker—August 23, H. Broome, Portsmouth, licensed victualler—August 27, W. Keates, Uttoxeter, ironmonger.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Bonwell and G. Porritt, Bradford, Yorkshire, and Leeds, architects—B. Rigg, G. Rigg, and C. Rigg, Earlsheaven, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers; as far as regards G. Rigg—W. R. Sims and W. Mather, Rood-lane, City, commission merchants—D. Bell and W. Hally, Liverpool, merchants—F. Milne and J. W. Evans, Manchester and Oldham, cotton spinners—T. Cooper and J. Cooper, Ferry Bar, Staffordshire, farmers—I. West and J. S. West, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, brush manufacturers—J. Hughes, Shrewsbury, and R. Powell, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, coach proprietors—J. Swaine and J. Wilcock, Bradford, Yorkshire, commission agents—T. Jackson, T. Redmayne, and H. Alslewood, Rotherham, Yorkshire, ironfounders; as far as regards T. Jackson—W. Atkin, sen., and W. Atkin, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, bootmakers—R. Beck and T. N. Brooks, Chatham, Kent, booksellers—J. Richardson, R. P. Davis, and T. G. Baillie, Bishopgate-street Without, perfumers—G. Hinchliff and J. Hinchliff, Huddersfield, merchants—J. Hughes, sen., J. Pritchard, E. Jones, and W. Coward, Llangollen, Denbighshire, timber merchants; as far as regards E. Jones—W. Brocklehurst, and J. and L. Brocklehurst, Ollersett, Derbyshire, colliery proprietors—B. Issacs and S. Abrahams, Liverpool, pawnbrokers—S. H. Blackwell, H. Fletcher, N. N. Solly, and B. Urick, Willenhall, and Portobello, Staffordshire, ironmasters, as far as regards S. H. Blackwell—J. Cook and E. Mayes, Southampton, linen drapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Henderson, J., Glasgow, baker, August 10.
Arbuthnot, R., Peterhead, merchant, August 8.
Heslop, H., Dunoon, Argyllshire, engraver, August 10.
Laird, R., Dumbarton, grocer, August 9.
Wemyss, J., Edinburgh, linen and woollen draper, August 10.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Lofts, J., Strand, printer, first div. of 1s. 10d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Heningham, E., Caversham, Oxfordshire, and High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, fellmonger, first div. of 10½d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Speller, J., Wapping High-street, sail maker, first div. of 4s. 7d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Austin, W., Colchester, wholesale grocer, first div. of 3s. 1d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Green, J., Northampton, carpenter, first div. of 1s. 5½d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Sterne, S., Great St. Helen's-chambers, City, merchant, first div. of 1½d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Clark, J., Oxford, livery stable keeper, second div. of 1s. 4d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Pigg, J., Waterbeach, Cambridge-shire, grocer, first div. of 8s. 5d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Cable, H. G., Goswell-street, Clerkenwell, linen draper, first div. of 10½d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Stewart, G. C., Hackney-road, draper, first div. of 5s. 1d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Devlin, A., jun., Red Lion-square, wholesale jeweller, first div. of 3s. 1½d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Grist, T., Salisbury, clothier, first div. of 3s. 2d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Bentley, J., Smithfield-bars, cheesemonger, first div.

of 3s. 2½d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Reade, W. (separate estate), Hibernia-chambers, London-bridge, provision merchant, first div. of 6s. 1d., August 2, and subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Backwell, W. (separate estate), Duke-street, Southwark, dealer in cement, first div. of 3d., August 2, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Cornish, W., Great Thurlow, Suffolk, grocer, first div. of 10s., August 2, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Gibson, H., Gracechurch-street, City, merchant, first div. of 4s. 6d., August 2, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Wymark, W., Mistley, Essex, wharfinger, second div. of 1s. 0½d., August 2, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Winch, W., Coal-hole Tavern, Fountain-court, licensed victualler, and North Mews, Gray's-inn-lane, ivory turner, first div. of 1s. 6½d., August 2, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Ruckwell, W., and Jones, T., Duke-street, Southwark, dealers in cement, first div. of 2s. 1d., August 2, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Spender, R. W., Market Drayton, Shropshire, chemist, first div. of 1s. 5d., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Todd, H. J., Pancras-lane, City, warehouseman, first div. of 9½d., any Wednesday before August 11 or after Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Davis, W. J., Bristol, music-seller, div. of 2½d. to those who have proved their debts and received a dividend of 4s. 4½d. on account of first div. of 5s., any Wednesday before August 11, or after Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Gouger, H., Great Winchester-street, City, merchant, third div. of 3d., any Wednesday before August 11 or after Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Stevens, J., Bermondsey-wall, sail maker, second div. of 4½d., any Wednesday before August 11, or after Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Benning, W., Fleet-street, City, law bookseller, fourth dividend of 6d., any Wednesday before August 6, or after Nov. 11, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—White, F., Ewell, Surrey, and Chelsea, common brewer, first div. of 1s. 2d., any Wednesday before August 11, or after Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Smith, G., Union-street, Southwark, hat manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 3d., any Wednesday before August 11 and Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 30.

We had very little English wheat offering this morning, but the supply of foreign during the past week has been liberal. Although rather under last Monday's prices would have been accepted by holders, there was little disposition to buy either English or foreign wheat this morning, and business was quite of a retail character. Ship flour is per sack cheaper. Being well supplied with foreign barley, all but fine distilling qualities sold very slowly, and fully is per quarter lower than on Monday last. Beans and peas without any material change. The arrivals of oats, mostly from Denmark and Sweden, were again large, but prices were not lower than on Friday last, although the trade was limited. Linseed the turn dealer, and cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic	80 to 92
Essex and Kent, Red	73 to 75	Konigsberg, Red	74 to 76
Ditto White	78 to 84	Pomeranian, Red	75 to 82
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock	76 to 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Danish and Holstein	72 to 74
Scotch	72 to 76	East Friesland	70 to 72
Rye	44 to 46	Petersburg	68 to 72
Barley malted (new)	33 to 35	Riga and Archangel	60 to 62
Distilling	—	Polish Odessa	70 to 72
Malt (pale)	62 to 70	Marianopol	78 to 84
Beans, Maragan	46 to 50	Taganrog	—
Ticks	—	Egyptian	46 to 50
Harrow	—	American (U.S.)	74 to 84
Pigeon	—	Barley, Pomeranian	32 to 34
Peas, White	42 to 44	Konigsberg	—
Grey	38 to 42	Danish	32 to 36
Maple	38 to 42	East Friesland	29 to 30
Bollers	44 to 46	Egyptian	25 to 27
Tares (English)	36 to 38	Odessa	25 to 27
Foreign	36 to 38		
Oats (English feed)	26 to 27	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	40 to 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	65 to 70	Pigeon	42 to 44
Linseed, English	75 to 80	Egyptian	36 to 38
Baltic	70 to 72	Peas, White	42 to 44
Black Sea	72 to 74	Oats—	
Hempseed	48 to 50	Dutch	24 to 30
Canaryseed	46 to 52	Jahde	23 to 30
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	23 to 27
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	25 to 29
German	—	Swedish	27 to 28
French	—	Petersburg	26 to 27
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 160 lbs to 161 lbs		New York	38 to 42
Rape Cake, 60 lbs to 61 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	59 to 60
Rapeseed, 42½ to 44½ lbs per last		Carawayseed	32 to 34

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8½d to 9½d per 4½ lbs loaf.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 30.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was but moderate, and in very middling condition. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were very limited, and of rather low quality. The attendance of both town and country butchers was good, and the beef trade ruled brisk, at a further advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. The prime Scots were worth fully 5s 4d per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was effected. The arrivals from Lincolnshire and Leicestershire amounted to 800 short-horns; from Norfolk and Suffolk, 900 Scots and home-breds; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 140 horned and polled Scots. The show of sheep was moderate as to number, but very deficient in quality. Prime Downs and half-breds realised full prices, with a steady demand. In other breeds, only a limited business was doing, and, in some instances, the quotations were 2d per 8 lbs lower than on this day se'night. Lambs were in fair average supply, and sluggish request, and inferior breeds were rather cheaper. Although the supply of calves was very moderate, the veal trade ruled heavy, at last Monday's currency. We were fairly supplied with pigs, which sold slowly at barely stationary prices.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	4 0 to 4 2	Pr. coarsewoolled	4 10 to 4 8
Second quality	4 4 to 4 6	Prime Southdown	4 10 to 5 2
Prime large oxen	4 10 to 5 0	Lge. coarse calves	4 2 to 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	5 2 to 5 4	Prime small	4 4 to 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 to 3 8	Large hogs	3 6 to 3 10
Second quality	3 10 to 4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 0 to 4 6
Lambs, 4s 8d to 6s 0d.			

Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 21s to 28s; jacks.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 30.

The supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets are very limited. Generally speaking, the demand is steady, and prices rule very high.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Inf. mutton	3s 4d to 3s 8d
Middling ditto	3s 10d to 4s 0d	Middling ditto	3s 10d to 4s 4d
Prime large ditto	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Prime ditto	4s 4d to 4s 10d
Do. small do	4s 6d to 4s 8d	Veal	3s 10d to 4s 10d
Large pork	3s 8d to 4s 0d	Small pork	4s 0d to 4s 6d
Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 10d.			

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, July 31.

SUGAR.—The market has opened for the week with a brisk demand. The extreme prices of Friday have been freely paid, and qualities under 37s have occasionally shown an advance of 6d. The large quantity of 1,840 hhds of West India has been sold, about 800 of which were in public sale; Barbadoes, 34s 6d to 38s 6d; St. Lucia, 34s to 37s 6d; Grenada, 35s to 37s 6d. 2,400 bags Bengal were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold; Benares, 40s to 40s 6d; grainy, 38s to 41s 6d; 1,000 bags Madras also sold, 32s to 34s. Three cargoes of yellow Havannah adroit are

reported sold to arrive, 22s 3d to 23s 6d in bond. The refined market has advanced 6d to 1s; brown lumps, 47s to 47s 6d; grocery, 48s to 53s.

COFFEES.—The public sales have been very large, viz., 2,700 bags Costa Rica and 1,100 casks and 1,500 bags plantation Ceylon; Costa Rica chiefly sold 56s to 58s; plantation Ceylon partly bought in, the remainder sold 59s to 68s; native Ceylon, 48s 6d, all which were about previous rates, but the quantity exceeded the demand.

TEA.—The public sales declared for to-morrow (Wednesday) have partly suspended business by private contract; prices are unaltered.

RICE.—The demand continues limited.

RUM.—A fair amount of business done at full prices.

SALTPEPER.—This article continues in speculative demand, and full prices have been paid; about 3,000 bags sold. Refraction 2 at 3½s; refraction 3 to 5 at 3½s 6d; refraction 8 at 3½s.

COTTON.—200 bales sold at yesterday's prices.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales went off heavily, and prices were scarcely supported.

IRON.—Scotch pig remains quoted 73s 6d.

TALLOW has been steady at yesterday's prices.

In other articles no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, July 30.—There was an improved demand for Irish butter last week, and a considerable quantity changed hands of nearly all kinds, on board and landed, at an advance of 1s to 2s. The finer descriptions, favourite brands of Limerick, and third and fourth Cork, were most in request. The market closed with a firm and healthy aspect. Foreign was for the most part cleared off at full prices, the best at a further rise of 2s to 4s. Bacon: Fine Irish of mild cure was in small supply, and all sold in retail at 1s to 2s over previous rates. Hambro' prime and fresh was also more saleable, and is dearer. State and secondary quality scarcely varied. Hams scarce, and wanted. Lard dull.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s. d.		s. d.
Friesland, per cwt.	102 to 106	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	74 to 80
Kiel	98 to 102	Cheddar	74 to 86
Dorset	104 to 108	Double Gloucester	70 to 78
Carlisle	96 to 98	Single ditto	60 to 74
Waterford	90 to 94	York Hams (new)	80 to 90
Cork (new)	84 to 98	Westmoreland ditto	78 to 86
Limerick	—	Irish ditto	74 to 84
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	80 to 84
Fresh, per dozen	11 to 13	Irish (green)	74 to 76

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, July 28.—Both vegetables and fruit are well supplied; and foreign produce continues to be largely imported. West India pine are still arriving in great quantities, and English ones are now unusually well supplied. Peaches, nectarines, and cherries are plentiful, more especially cherries, which have, however, suffered much from wet; and grapes of excellent quality are abundant. Oranges realise from 12s to 20s per hundred. New potatoes are fetching 7s to 15s per cwt. Lettuce realise from 6d to 9d per score. Cut flowers consist of passion-flowers, heliotropes, euphorbias, pinks, carnations, cyclamens, azaleas, Chinese primroses, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 30.—Since this day se'night the imports of potatoes have amounted to 20 bags from Oporto, 150 baskets from Rotterdam, 10 bags from Harlingen, 111 baskets from Guernsey, and 20 tons from Jersey. The supplies of English are increasing rapidly, and a steady business is doing in them at 5s to 6s per cwt.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 30.—Our market remains unaltered, both as to demand and prices, and the plantation reports are generally favourable. The duty is estimated at 260,000 to 270,000.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, July 30.—In clover and trefoil seeds there is nothing yet passing. One or two small parcels of rapeseed of the new crop were at market, of middling quality, and sold for high prices for retail purposes. Canaryseed was more inquired for, and was 1s to 2s dearer.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, July 30.—The price of tallow has considerably improved during the week, and this morning is 56s per cwt. with numerous buyers. Town tallow 54s per cwt. net cash, with a limited supply on offer. Rough fat, 3s per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks. 32611	Casks. 42538	Casks. 18673	Casks. 33618	Casks. 44827
Price of Yellow Candle	37 9d 3s 3d	51s 0d	66s 6d	66s 6d	66s 6d
Delivery last Week	1559	982	1184	739	2466
Ditto from the 1st of June	11628	8037	12256	8689	12665
Arrived last Week	323	247	1113	776	1749
Ditto from the 1st of June	7748	9947	7613	6804	10777
Price of Town Tallow	39s 6d 3s 6d	52s 9d 6d	57s 0d	56s 6d	56s 6d

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, July 28.

Market Hides, 55 to 64 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 3½	pr lb
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 3½	"
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 3½	"
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4½	"
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 4½	"
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0 5 to 0 5	"
Horse Hides	5 6 to 0 0	each
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 3 0	"
Ditto full	6 0 to 6 6	"
Polled Sheep	0 0 to 0 0	"
Kents and Half Breds	0 0 to 0 0	"
Downs	0 0 to 0 0	"
Lambs	2 3 to 3 2	"
Shearlings	1 4 to 1 9	"

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for flax, at full quotations. The inquiry for hemp has been somewhat firm at 44½ to 45½ per ton for Petersburg clean. Jute has advanced 10s to 15s per ton. Coir goods are unaltered.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were only 164 bales from Germany and 25 from Belgium. The public sales have been going on steadily, and are now drawing to a close. Since our last report there has been no disposition shown by dealers in general to add to their stocks of English wool; indeed, the demand is decidedly inactive, but without leading to any change in price. Holders continue firm, under the impression that we shall shortly have a better feeling in the trade. The sales for shipment to the Continent have been trifling.

	s. d. s. d.
South Down fleeces	1 0½ to 1 1½
Mixed tegs and ewes	0 11 to 1 0½
Half-bred hoggets	0 11½ to 1 1
Do. ewes and wethers	0 11 to 1 0
Kent fleeces, mixed	1 0½ to 1 1
Leicester fleeces	0 11½ to 1 0
Long heavy fleeces	0 11½ to 1 0
Combing skins	0 10½ to 1 1
Flannel wool	1 0 to 1 2
Blanket wool	0 8 to 1 0

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY,

NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY.
There will be no BUSINESS DONE at this Establishment on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of August, being the Annual Dinner and Excursion of the Workmen to the Rye House, Hertfordshire.

CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM imparts Richness, Softness, and Fragrance to the Hair. Price, in Jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d. Sold by Hairdressers, and R. Hovenden, 22, King-street, Regent-street; and 87 and 88, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

TOWN TALLOW-MADE CANDLES.
GOOD MOTTLED AND YELLOW SOAP.
OIL OF ALL KINDS.
Chaplin and Lambert, 89 and 90, Leather-lane, Holborn.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 37, Moorgate-street, City, London.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES, as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 37, Moorgate-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

J. TURNER & SON, CABINET, CHAIR, J. and SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS, 43, Great James's-street, Bedford-row, Manufactory, St. John's-road, Hoxton, London.
The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style at manufacturers' prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.
MILNERS' PHENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

AT MR. MECHI'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Papier Mâché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Straps, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of Hair and other Toilet Brushes.

MARK YOUR LINEN.—The PEN SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, Silk, Cotton, Coarse Towels, Stockings, Books, or anything else, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention 4 thousand articles can be marked in ten minutes. Any person can easily use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 5s. Sent free to any part of the kingdom (on receipt of stamps), by the inventor and sole patentee, T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane, Caution—Copy the address.

COALS.—QUALITY and WEIGHT GUARANTEED.—THOMAS J. COLE and Co., Peckham Canal, deliver their Coals within Five Miles of Peckham or St. Paul's, without extra charge. Present Cash prices: Best Sunderland Walls End, 27s. per ton; second quality, 25s.; Coke, 15s. per chaldron. Welsh Coals, Hartleys, and Small supplied.

BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL and Co., COAL MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY.—Cash price to-day, 26s. per ton for screened unmixt best Coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last twenty years. Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Eaton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

COALS.—Eastern Counties' Railway.—On and after this date, the prices of COALS brought to London by this Railway will be as follows:—
From the South Yorkshire Coal Field: House Coals, screened, Rothwell Haigh, 20s.; Flockton's, 20s.; Barnsley Softs, 19s.; Silkstone, 21s. 6d.
From the Derbyshire Coal Field: Tipton, or Clay Cross, 21s.
From the County of Durham: Best Wall's-end, 24s. 6d.; Marchioness of Londonderry's Stewart's Wall's-end, 26s.
Barnsley Harls, for steam purposes, 20s.; Baker's Hartley, 19s.; Small, 12s.; Nuts, 18s.
These Coals will be delivered at the above prices five miles from the Bishopsgate or Mile-end Stations. 1s. per ton per mile will be charged beyond that distance. Orders may be addressed to Mr. A. S. PRIOR, Mile-end or Bishopsgate Stations. Cash to be paid on or before delivery.
By order, J. B. OWEN, Secretary.
Bishopsgate Station, June 8, 1855.

STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks. Its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour renders it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged, and the infirm. It is an essential article of diet, and easy of digestion; it will not offend the most delicate stomach, nor create acid or bile. It is prepared by us from twenty years' practical experience, under the homoeopathic direction, and by means of a powerful steam-engine, we are enabled to produce an impalpable fineness of quality. The rapid increase of the sale of this unique preparation, proves that it requires only to be more known to be properly appreciated as a nourishing beverage. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. Stratton and Co., who are acknowledged to be the most extensive manufacturers of the Homoeopathic Cocoa in the kingdom. It may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flower of sage and arrowroot, that it may justly be called the best of all drinks.
This article has not escaped spurious imitation, which may easily be detected; if pure, it will be the colour of chocolate, and in small globules. Price is 4d. per lb., in quarter, half, and pound boxes.
A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to; it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use Stratton's Homoeopathic Cocoa. Sold by Grocers and Chemists in nearly every town in the kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA STEAM-MILLS LAMBETH, LONDON.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

PLUMBE'S SOUTH SEA ARROW-ROOT.

The genuine and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for Invalids, and as the best food for infants. It also forms a light, nutritious diet for general use, and is most valuable in all cases of Diarrhoea. It is strongly recommended for Cholera; acting as a preventive, it should be used freely during the epidemic.
Directions accompany each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. Plümbe, 3, Alls-place, Great Alls-street, Whitechapel. Agents appointed in all parts of Town and Country. Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, 11, Barnsbury-place, Islington; Ellis and Lloyd, 72, Newgate-street; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Poulton, Hackney; and others.

THE SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.

1,000 New Patterns to select from. The great Sale these Trousers have had since their first introduction is a guarantee that they have met with universal approbation.
SAMUEL BROTHERS' determination in first producing these far-famed Trousers was to give greater value for money than has ever been offered, and, through the magnitude of their purchases, they are enabled to pledge themselves that the SYDENHAM TROUSERS at 17s. 6d. are the cheapest and best Trousers ever offered to the public.
Vests off the same as the Trousers, 8s. 6d.
Every garment produced has that style and exquisite finish without pretence; in fact, that gracefulness and ease so rarely obtained, but by which the dress of the true gentleman is invariably distinguished.
Patterns, plate of fashion, and guide to self-measurement, sent free, of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, and of every other description of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing.
SAMUEL BROTHERS' stock for the Present Season is worthy of your inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.
Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

Dress Coats	21s. to 42s.	Tails	25s. to 50s.
Frock ditto	35s. to 45s.	Poncho	21s. to 42s.
Paletots	21s.	Fancy Vests	5s. to 10s.
Oxonian Coat	16s. to 34s.	Hunter Suits	25s. to 28s.
Albion Over-Coat	21s. to 42s.	The New Circular Coat with Belt	13s. 6d.
Toga	25s. to 50s.		

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend, made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.—No. 29, Ludgate-hill.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, CUT-FITTERS, HATTERS, &c., 29, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS.

For Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lambege or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Dear Sirs,—Having suffered many years from severe attacks of rheumatic pains, I feel great pleasure in telling you that I have derived great benefit from your invaluable Plaster. I shall most certainly recommend it to all my friends, all medical aid being of no use whatever. You are at leave to publish this in any way you may think proper.—I am, dear Sirs, yours truly,
Leamington, Aug. 12th, 1854.
H. MAYOR, M.A.

Hooping-Cough Cured.
Sirs, I have used your Roper's Plasters for myself and children for several months with decided benefit for hooping-cough; three of my children being comparatively well since their application.—I am, Sirs, yours respectfully,
Ash Cottage, Stallsfield, near Faversham, Kent.
T. MAIDEN.

Haydon Vicarage, Sleaford, April 27th, 1854.
Sirs,—The effects of Roper's Plasters I had some short time since from you have been so marvellous among my poor parishioners that I will thank you to send me an 11s. case as soon as convenient.—Your obedient servant,
A. LEAPINGWELL.

Unprincipled shopkeepers, for the sake of gain, have vended spurious imitations. Purchasers are therefore cautioned to NOTICE.—The words "Roper's Royal Bath Plaster," engraved on the Government stamp.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-sized plasters, 1s. 1½d.; and for children, 9½d. each; or direct by post, on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each in postage stamps. For family use, and charitable purposes, &c.—in tin cases, at 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., 33s., each case.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular to ask for ROPER'S PLASTERS.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

INSTANT RELIEF and a rapid Cure of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From J. D. Marshall, M.D., Lecturer to the Royal Institution, Belfast, and Chemist in Ireland to Her Majesty the Queen.

Gentlemen,—I have the gratification of stating that from all I have been enabled to observe of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe asthmatic coughs, pains in the chest, &c.

I have no doubt that when they become more generally known in the north of Ireland, they will be as highly esteemed as they are in other parts of the kingdom. J. D. MARSHALL, M.D.
Witness—J. Mawson, 13, Mosley-street.

CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' COUGH.

From Rev. George Dawson, Primitive Methodist Minister. Peel, Isle of Man.

Gentlemen,—My wife having been afflicted with a severe cough for seven years last past, during the last spring was brought so low that her life was despaired of, when a friend recommended her to try Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. She did so, and the benefit she derived from them was truly amazing. She was, after taking a few boxes, able to return to her domestic duties. I think it would be a great blessing to the afflicted in our island were they advertised here, as they appear not to be known. You are at liberty to make what use you may think proper of this testimony.—Yours, &c.
G. DAWSON,
Primitive Methodist Minister.

These Wafers, containing Antacid and Sedative properties, effectually prevent irregularity of the bowels. They have a pleasant Taste.

TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, and by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box; and sold by all Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation, for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion.

Rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent, removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness, curing gnats bites, and the stings of insects generally.
In the process of shaving, it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth. Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Beware of counterfeits. Observe the words, "Dr. Locock's Cosmetic," on the Government stamp outside the wrapper. Sold by all respectable chemists.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and Hall (Doctors).

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 6d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEECAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and strong, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 15s. each. Postage 6d.
Manufactory, 228, Piccadilly, London.

NERVOUS Mind and Head Sufferers, from

Noblemen to Mechanics, having tried all advertised and other remedies without a cure, have, during eighteen years, been obliged to apply to the

Rev. Dr. WILLIS ROSELEY, 16, ST. JOHNS-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, London.

and Fifty are not known to be incurable. Means of cure only to be paid for, and a relapse prevented for life. Novel observations—a pamphlet on Nervousness, franked to any address if one stamp is sent; or, for thirty-six, Twelve Chapters on the only means of Curing Nervous or Mind Complaints.—The best book on nervousness in our language.—Professor Savage, Surgeon.

OLD JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like character, made in this country, arises from the mode of manufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the root in its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this country, is dry, vapid, and almost tasteless, its virtues and juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated Medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.—

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1857.
Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed had I not seen it.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN JAMERSON.

FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

GREAT CASE OF PILES.

17, Phelps-street, Waltham, Feb. 22, 1858.
Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WM. HYDE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREAT CASE OF NERVOUSNESS.

London, June 10, 1858.
Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
J. R. PETERSON.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c.

The same may be said of these as in the cure of the severe chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexion. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, July 31, 1857.
Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it.
JAMES ORSYTH.

SICK HEADACHE—A CASE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

Berkeley-square, Jan. 16, 1858.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Co.,—I have used your Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you that it has completely restored me to former health and strength. I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and renewed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment. Disliking my name in full to go before the public, I give it in initials only.
Mrs. E. W. C. T.

Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d., and Marmoth 11s.; Six Marmoths sent free for 60s.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, and Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS. Warehouse, 373, Strand, London.

AUGUST 1,

THE NONCONFORMIST.

[1855.

Now ready, price 2d.,
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE: its ERECTION, ARCHITECTURE, and DEDICATION (No. 22 of the Library of Biblical Literature).
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Just published, royal 12mo, price One Shilling,
POVERTY PREVENTED; or, Social Economics Explained. By JOHN THOUGHTFUL.
London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Now ready, price 6d.,
THE CHURCH and ITS FUTURE: a Letter to the Rev. N. WOODARD, Provost of the College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Lancing, Sussex, on occasion of the Laying of the Foundation Stone, July 4, 1855. By HAROLD DANE.
London: W. Kent and Co., Paternoster-row; and Price, Horsham.

THE FREEMAN: Published every WEDNESDAY, price Fourpence-halfpenny, as the Organ of the Baptist Denomination. Subscribers are respectfully informed that the "Freeman" may be obtained the same evening in any part of London, through the regular Newsagents, or on application at the Office, 4, Ave Maria-lane.

Just published,
THE EVANGELICAL PREACHER; or, Studies for the Pulpit, for August (No. 11), containing Sermons, Outlines of Sermons, a Model Preacher—Saurin, Biblical Illustrations and Reviews. To be continued Monthly, price 3d., or by post 4d.
London: Sangster and Fletcher, 36, Paternoster-row.

Will be shortly published, price 6d.; any number of copies sent free by post on application to the Publisher,

THE WORLD'S FUTURE; or, the Kingdom of Christ, as Portrayed in the Seventy-second Psalm. A Sermon preached before the Eighty-sixth Association of General Baptist Churches, in Mansfield-road Chapel, Nottingham, June 20, 1855. By SAMUEL C. SARGANT, B.A., Minister of Præd-street Chapel, Paddington.
London: Benjamin L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row. Leicester: Winks and Son.

This day is published, in crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d.,
BURNETT TREATISE (Second Prize).
THEISM: the Witness of Reason and Nature to an All Wise and Beneficent Creator. By the Rev. J. TULLOCH, D.D., Principal and Primarine Professor of Theology, St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's.
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

GEOLOGY FOR SCHOOLS.
Price 1s. 6d. bound in cloth, with Illustrations,
INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK of GEOLOGY. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.

"The best manual for a beginner that we possess."—Westminster Review.
"Of late it has not often been our good fortune to examine a text-book on science of which we could express an opinion so entirely favourable."—Athenæum.
W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

HOME COMPANION.—NEW PART, price 7d.—*Gratis!*—Will be presented with AUGUST PART of the HOME COMPANION (a first-class Illustrated Weekly Journal), a beautiful large Engraving, entitled "The First Sunset witnessed by our First Parents," from the Picture by HENRY WARREN, Esq., President of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. Engraved in the first style by THOMAS GILES.
Office, 170, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

BOOKS FREE.—All BOOKS, of every SIZE and WEIGHT, sent POST FREE to any part of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when ordered from JOHN F. SHAW, 27, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London. Each order must be accompanied by a remittance, or order for payment in London.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d. cloth, by post free,
INDISPENSABLE.—LIVE and LEARN.
A Guide for all who wish to speak and Write Correctly. Particularly intended as a Book of Reference for the Solution of Difficulties connected with Grammar, Composition, Punctuation, &c., &c.; with Explanations of Latin and French Words and Phrases; also full Directions for Beginning, Ending, and Addressing Letters to persons of every degree of rank, &c.
London: John F. Shaw, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-row.

TO the HEADS of SCHOOLS and Others.—
HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, fingered by CERNY. 80th Edition, 62 large folio pages, 4s. "It is sufficient to say that the present edition is the eightieth edition to stamp it with the genuine mark of excellence. It really deserves all the popularity it enjoys."—Sunday Times. "The veriest child may learn from Hamilton's book."—Berwick Warbler. "A complete grammar for the pianoforte student."—Morning Advertiser. "This book is unapproachable."—Dublin World. "A child might become proficient by attending to its instructions."—North Wales Chronicle. Also, by the same Author, his MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING. Large folio, 5s.
London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, music publishers to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.
MANY COPIES of each of the following WORKS are "at home" this day at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY:—Maud, by Alfred Tennyson—Doran's Queens of Hanover—Mrs. Jameson's Commonplace-Book—Halliburton's Nature and Human Nature—Shell's Sketches—Burton's Pilgrimage to El Medinah—Howitt's Visit to Victoria—Grace Lee—The Quiet Heart—Westward Ho!—Eustace Conyers—Murchison's Siluria—The Wabash, by J. R. Beste—Gilchrist's Life of Etty—Memoir of Lady Blessington—W. Jay—Amelia Opie, &c.—Hooker's Himalayan Journals—Curzon's Year at Erzeroum—Constance Herbert, &c., &c.
Fresh copies are added whenever a delay occurs, and an ample supply is provided of all the principal new works as they appear. Single Subscription, One Guinea per annum.
Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford-street, London, and 76, Cross-street, Manchester.

CHEAP BOOKS.
MANY of the PRINCIPAL WORKS of the past and present season ARE NOW ON SALE at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, at greatly reduced prices. Lists revised for August may be obtained on application.
Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford-street, London, and 76, Cross-street, Manchester.

Twenty-second Thousand, price 2d.,
THE STORY of ANCIENT NINEVEH.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Twentieth Thousand, price 2d.,
ISRAEL and the PYRAMIDS; or, Hebrew Life in Egypt.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Twentieth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE DEAD SEA and its EXPLORERS.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Twentieth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE PLAGUES of EGYPT, embracing the Egyptian Life of Moses.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Fifteenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE CAPTIVITY and its MEMENTOES.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Fifteenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE DELUGE: its Extent and its Memorials.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Fourteenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE EXODE; or, Israel's Departure from Egypt.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Eleventh Thousand, price 2d.,
MASSADA and its TRAGEDY.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE LAKE of GALILEE: its Cities and Associations.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Thirteenth Thousand, price 2d., each, in Three Parts,
PAUL, the APOSTLE: Scenes from his Life Labours, and Travels.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand. Price 2d.,
THE LOST TRIBES of ISRAEL.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
SCENES in the CATACOMBS: a Narrative of a Personal Visit.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 4d., in Two Parts,
JERUSALEM and its GREAT FESTIVALS.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d., Part I.,
FORTY YEARS' LIFE in the WILDERNESS; or, The Wanderings of the Israelites.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Tenth Thousand, price 2d.,
THE CLIMATOLOGY of SACRED LANDS.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 2d., Part II.,
FORTY YEARS' LIFE in the WILDERNESS; or, The Wanderings of the Israelites. With Map and Engraving of Sinai.
London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

FREE by POST.—BOOKS, MAGAZINES, MAPS, &c., sent Post-free to all Parts of the United Kingdom on receipt of their published price in Stamps, or by Post-office Order, by Saunders Brothers, 106, London-wall, London.

THE MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for AUGUST, Sixty-four pages, price 6d.

CONTENTS:—
I. Nicholas Gabelli. Chapter VIII.
II. Charles Kingsley, Painter, Poet, and Preacher.
III. The Israelites and the Hyksos.
IV. Infant Teaching.
V. Chronological Notes. By a German Prince.
VI. Letters to Country Cousins—Jews and their Synagogues.
VII. Within and Without.
VIII. A Note to the Scattered.
IX. Recent Books in German Theology.
X. Clara and Her Cousins; or, What is Religion?
XI. Literary Notes.
XII. Monthly Retrospect.
London: W. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, and all Booksellers.

FRAZER'S MAGAZINE for AUGUST.
Price 2s. 6d., or by post, 3s., contains:—

Lord Dalhousie. Queens of England of the House of Hanover. The Law of Marriage and Divorce. Sonnets. By T. Westwood. Cambridge in the Last Century. Austrian Nationalities and Austrian Policy. Dream-land. By Edwin Arnold.
Hinchbrook. By J. C. Jeaffreson, Author of "Crewe Rise." Part VII. The Adulteration of Food. Murray's Lands of the Slave and the Free. The Opera in 1855. Algeria—its Past, Present, and Future. Gilchrist's Life of Etty. Politics of the Month.
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Just published, price 1s.,
TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for AUGUST, No. CCLX., Vol. XXII.

CONTENTS:—
A Few Days in Paris. Tulse Wollersien. The Path of Roses. Reading Raids. No. VII. William Paley. A Brace of Political Novels. Some Irish Reminiscences. The Supplementary Despatches and Debates. Poetry: Mansfield at Temeswar: "Swarthy Bigotries." Political Register. Literature. Life Assurance Companies.
Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Partridge, Oakley, and Co. Dublin: James M'Glashan.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC: 69, Dean-street, Soho; and 24, Poultry. Catalogues gratis on application, or post free, 6d.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for AUGUST, price 1s. 6d., contains:

1. The French Palaces of Industry and Fine Arts.
 2. Recent Poetry.
 3. Memoirs of Robert Strange, the Engraver.
 4. Sir G. C. Lewis on Early Roman History.
 5. Memoirs of Sydney Smith.
 6. Popular Education—Mechanics' Institutions.
 7. Lieutenant Burton's Pilgrimage to Meccah.
 8. Government Education in India.
- Review of the Month, &c., &c., &c.
London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEM.
See No. I. of "THE NATIONAL REVIEW."

"The first paper on Administrative Reform is very acute."—Press, July 14.
"An exceedingly vigorous article on the 'Just and the Unjust,' in the popular discontent in which these components of the great fact expressed by the Administrative Reform movement are discriminated by an analysis of equal accuracy and delicacy."—Manchester Guardian, July 9, 1855.
"It is remarkably well-written."—Kendal Mercury, July 14, 1855.
"Contains truth unpalatable to some parties, and a discriminating analysis of the whole question."—Derby Reporter, July 13, 1855.
"This paper has pointed out many of the mistakes of Administrative Reformers, and give a comprehensive statement of the difficulties of efficient legislation. The sacred lamentation with which it closes is therefore all the more impressive."—Bristol Advertiser, July 14, 1855.
"The author sketches with a powerful and experienced pen the difficulties and restrictions that beset a minister in the formation of a Government."—Globe, July 16.
"A masterly article, full of such instruction as only the perfectly informed can impart."—Nonconformist, July 18.
"The paper is well worth reading for its searching logic, its sensible conclusions, and its striking pictures and remarks."—Spectator, July 14.
London: Robert Theobald, 26, Paternoster-row.

"THE NATIONAL REVIEW:"
a New Quarterly Journal of General Literature, Politics, and Social and Religious Philosophy. Price Five Shillings, or One Guinea per annum, free by post.

CONTENTS:—
I. THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEM.
II. WILLIAM COWPER.
III. THE PLANETS.
IV. EWALD'S LIFE OF CHRIST.
V. NOVELS AND POEMS BY THE REV. C. KINGSLEY.
VI. ROMANISM, PROTESTANTISM, AND ANGLICANISM.
VII. GOETHE AND WERTHER.
VIII. INTERNATIONAL DUTIES AND THE PRESENT CRISIS.
IX. SUMMARY OF THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.
X. SUMMARY OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND ECONOMY—LOANS AND TAXES.
XI. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER.
"An able work, catholic in sentiment, independent in view; often original, always penetrating in thought; vigorous, spirited, and striking in style; with pungent salt enough to give flavour without bitterness."—Spectator, July 14, 1855.
"These are the men who perceive that truths have entered the formulas in which this generation received them, and perceive that in physical, political, and moral science, we are passing through a critical quicksand; the old anchors are safe, but they cause anxiety, but not despair; let the cable of thought, of patient observation, of faithful induction, run out boldly, and they believe that we shall be brought up at last."—Economist, July 21, 1855.
London: Robert Theobald, 6, Paternoster-row.

NOVELLO'S EDITION OF MARK'S GENERAL MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. Whole cloth, 6s. 6d., post free, 7s.—**CHERUBIN'S TREATISE on COUNTER-POINT and FUGUE.** Whole cloth, 6s. 6d.; post free, 7s.—**MOZART'S SUCCINCT THOROUGH-BASS SCHOOL.** Paper cover, 10d.—**FETIS' TREATISE on CHOIR and CHORUS SINGING.** Paper cover, 1s. 6d.; **CATELS' TREATISE on HARMONY.** Paper cover, 2s. 6d.; being the first six works in the Series of "Novello's Library for the Diffusion of Musical Knowledge."
J. Alfred Novello, London and New York.

NOVELLO'S SCHOOL ROUND-BOOK.
50 rounds. Sets I. and II., 1s. each; or two bound in one, 2s. 6d.

NOVELLO'S ANALYSIS OF VOCAL RUDIMENTS. Price 6d.

HAWKINS'S HISTORY OF MUSIC.
Two Vols. 35s.; Portraits 16s.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP 8vo ORATORIOS.
(Twenty-two ready.)
Catalogues gratis, on application at 69, Dean-street, Soho, or 24, Poultry.

MOZART'S AND HAYDN'S MASSES,
in Vocal Score, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte, by Vincent Novello; with the alto and tenor parts in the G cleff. Oblong quarto size.—Mozart's Masses, Nos. 1 to 18, half-bound, in Three Vols., 54s. 6d.—Haydn's Masses, Nos. 1 to 16, in Three Vols., 57s. 6d.—Each Mass, singly, from 1s. 6d. to 6s. each.
J. Alfred Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry.

MOZART'S TWELFTH MASS, in G,
Octavo size, 3s. 6d.; **HAYDN'S THIRD MASS,** 2s. 6d.; and **BEETHOVEN'S MASS, in C,** 2s. 6d.—all with English and Latin words, with Accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte. The Three in One Volume, cloth, 8s. 6d.
J. Alfred Novello, London and New York.

HANDEL'S THREE CANTATAS,
Octavo size, in Vocal Score, with Accompaniment for the Pianoforte by VINCENT NOVELLO. Bound in cloth, 9s.; or, separately—Alexander's Feast, 3s. 6d.; Acis and Galatea, 3s.; Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, 2s.
J. Alfred Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry.

CLARA NOVELLO.—"Lidi amiti," by ADOLFO SCHIMON, price 2s.; and "Ah se giungo," by CAGNONI, price 2s. 6d.—Two Songs sung by, and embellished with Portraits of, Madame Clara Novello. And Cagnoni's Duet, Son esse! oh Guibilo! Sung by Madame Clara Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves. Price 1s. 6d.
J. Alfred Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry.

Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of 15, Hill-street, Peckham, Surrey, at 121, Fleet-street; and published by him at No. 69, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, August 1, 1855.